

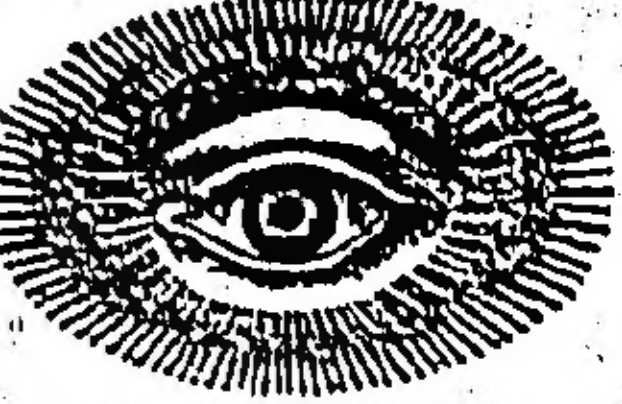
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#### UP TRAINS

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Kowloon	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.30	5.45	7.50								
Yau Ma Tei	8.48	8.13	8.38	9.18	10.08	12.23	1.23	2.43	3.08	4.38	5.53	8.00								
Shatin	7.01	7.26	7.51	8.31	9.21	11.36	1.36	2.56	3.21	4.51	6.06	8.13								
Tai Po Market	7.13	7.38	8.03	8.43	9.33	11.48	1.48	3.08	3.33	5.03	6.18	8.25								
Tai Po	7.20	7.45	8.10	8.50	9.40	11.55	1.55	3.15	3.40	5.10	6.25	8.32								
Fanning	7.30	7.55	8.20	9.00	9.50	12.05	2.05	3.25	3.50	5.20	6.35	8.42								
Shenzhen	7.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	2.15	3.35	4.00	5.30	6.45	8.52								
Canton	7.41	8.16	8.41	9.21	10.11	12.26	2.26	3.46	4.11	5.41	6.56	9.03								

#### DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.
Canton	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.30	5.45	7.50								
Shenzhen	7.18	7.43	8.08	8.48	9.38	11.53	1.53	3.13	3.38	5.08	6.23	8.30								
Shenzhen	7.25	7.50	8.15	8.55	9.45	12.00	2.00	3.20	3.45	5.15	6.30	8.37								
Fanning	7.30	7.55	8.20	9.00	9.50	12.05	2.05	3.25	3.50	5.20	6.35	8.42								
Tai Po Market	7.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	2.15	3.35	4.00	5.30	6.45	8.52								
Tai Po	7.44	8.19	8.44	9.24	10.14	12.29	2.29	3.49	4.14	5.44	6.59	9.06								
Shatin	7.57	8.22	8.47	9.27	10.17	12.32	2.32	3.52	4.17	5.47	7.02	9.09								
Yau Ma Tei	8.11	8.36	8.61	9.41	10.31	12.46	2.46	4.06	4.31	6.01	7.16	9.23								
Kowloon	8.17	8.42	8.67	9.47	10.37	12.52	2.52	4.12	4.37	6.07	7.22	9.29								

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## BOWING TO THE SPEAKER.

### GRANDCHILDREN IN THE LOBBY.

#### PRETTY INCIDENT.

LONDON, June 22nd.  
A delightful and unexpected incident marked the procession of Captain Fitzroy, the new Speaker, when he went from the House of Commons to the House of Lords to hear the royal confirmation of his election.  
His five little grandchildren, quaintly dressed, stood in the lobby, and as their grandfather went by at the head of the "faithful Commons" they all bowed to him. They waited until the procession returned, and then they all bowed again—more profoundly, because their grandfather was not now "Mr. Speaker-elect," but full "Mr. Speaker."

Silver buckles were reflected in the brilliant polish of new Court shoes. His grey moustache had been clipped so short since the previous day that it was barely noticeable.

Court dress gave the Speaker-elect the impression of great height and alinement when he first appeared.

Black Rod, the Sergeant-at-Arms, another figure in Court dress who sits at the far end of the Chamber by the door, stirred as Black Rod, the royal messenger, approached from the Upper Chamber.

Black Rod gave three meek knocks with the staff from which he is named, and the door was at once politely opened to him. He advanced with bows to left and right, and summoned the Commons to the Lords, where five commissioners in scarlet and ermine represented the King.

Captain Fitzroy, standing at the Bar, said: "In obedience to his Majesty's command, his Majesty's faithful Commons, in the exercise of their undoubted right and privilege, have proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and as the object of their choice he now presents himself at your Bar and submits himself with all humility to his Majesty's gracious approbation."

Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, speaking for the commissioners, said: "We do declare his Majesty's allowance and confirmation of you, sir, as Speaker of the House of Commons."

Captain Fitzroy replied in a quaint formula.

Sir Colin Keppel led the retreating procession back to their proper place.

In the Commons.  
"Mr. Speaker!" boomed the stentorian voice of a watchful messenger in the corridor. Captain Fitzroy entered the Commons House with the press of M.P.s behind him. He bowed at the Bar, he advanced, keeping a military step with Sir Colin Keppel, up the floor of the House to the table, where he bowed again. He stepped forward alone to the Government front bench, where he bowed a third time, more humbly, to the empty chair, and then passed straight beyond it to his room.

He returned in flowing gown and impressive wig. His hand trembled as he laid it on the arm of the chair to assist his mounting of the steps, while all the House stood up and cheered.

### SECRETS OF GOOD HEALTH.

#### WHY OUR WOMEN LIVE LONGER.

[BY DR. C. W. BALEY, F.R.S.E.]

Anemia, or bloodlessness, may be due to many causes. Within recent years we have learnt how to conquer the two most striking and characteristic kinds of anemia; in both cases the means are extremely simple and the results are glorious. In this article I shall deal with the conquest of primary anemia, so called, known as "green-sickness" in Shakespeare's time; and in the next with the conquest of pernicious anemia, until the other day a fatal and hopeless disease.

The "primary anemia" of young girls gives their faces a greenish pallor—hence our medical name "chlorosis"—and burdens their lives with a poor digestion, breathlessness on very slight exertion, and perpetual weariness. It was the too familiar "green sickness" of past centuries, and it crowded outpatients' departments and doctors' consulting rooms until well (Continued on next column).

## SINGAPORE LEPROS.

### SIX ESCAPE FROM ASYLUM. TUNNEL UNDER IRON FENCE.

#### DIARY OF EVENTS.

SINGAPORE, July 7th.

At the male leper asylum off Balestier Road it was discovered this morning that six patients had escaped during the night by tunnelling under the galvanised iron fence which surrounds the institution.

This is a very rare occurrence, and presumably these lepers had been arrested on the streets by the police and taken to the asylum, which is used as a clearing-house for male lepers prior to sending them to the hospital on Pulau Jerejak, Penang. A policeman is posted at the entrance to the enclosure, and the patients are not permitted to go outside, but these six patients left their beds at night without being observed and managed to excavate a hole in the soft earth under the fence.

Lepers are unfortunately not uncommon on the streets of Singapore, in spite of the efforts made by the health authorities and police and reports made from time to time by members of the public. In such cases power exists to send a leper to an asylum for isolation, provided that his case is certified by two medical practitioners and he is duly committed by a magistrate.

#### Prejudice Against Asylums Decreasing.

Lepers who are in poor circumstances, and who voluntarily seek treatment, can sign a statement undertaking to remain in an institution for a certain number of years or until they are cured, and this practice is becoming much more common than it used to be. With the adoption of the latest methods of treatment, the death rate in the Colony's leper asylums has been halved in recent years and patients are discharged as cured every year.

There is, therefore, reason to hope that the prejudice against confinement in a leper asylum is gradually disappearing, although beggars suffering from this disease are by no means unknown on the streets even now. In many cases, of course, sufferers are allowed to remain in their homes, where medical practitioners are satisfied that adequate arrangements for treatment and isolation can be made.

into our own. As you walked the street you passed scores of chlorotic girls out of every hundred. Where are they now? They have gone for ever.

#### Unnatural Lives.

The great remedy was supposed to be iron, for certainly the blood of these girls was poor in iron. Yet proof was easy that their ordinary diet contained more daily iron than the blood needs for its maintenance, and evidently lack of iron was not the cause of their malady.

The cause was the pitifully unnatural lives these girls led—confined indoors nearly all the time, taking very little exercise, absurdly overclothed in long, thick stockings, high-necked blouses, and deprived of the breath and light of life. Of course their blood was always being poisoned from within and was therefore destroyed more quickly than it could be made without the wonderful blood-forming action of sunlight upon the skin.

Needless to say, these chlorotic girls were easy prey for the germs of tuberculosis—a dread disease which has immensely diminished among young girls since the disappearance of chlorosis.

#### Formula For Safety.

For it has gone, and doubtless for ever. No collective madness of fashion or half-witted notions of maidenly modesty can ever be permitted to imprison and bleach and blight our young girlhood again as in the past. The formula for safety is very simple—favour the factors which make blood and avoid the factors which destroy it. The physical, social, and spiritual liberation of young womanhood in our time has not been specially designed to meet these needs, but it has done so.

The clock must never be put back. Indeed, some day we must spread the light even into the dark prisons, palaces though they may be, of Oriental womanhood; while our own women keep their new heritage of rich, red, running blood, giving their lips and cheeks the colour of life—the only colour worth looking at there—and endowing them with the joy of life which is born and borne in that incomparable stream.

## DIARY OF EVENTS.

### To-day (July 16th.)

Sale of Crown Land 'Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2123, 3 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Popular Sin" and at 9.20 Band of the 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B.

World Theatre: "The Gay Deceiver."

Star Theatre: "Grip of the Yukon."

Ten Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via San Francisco (Pres. Jefferson), 5 p.m.

### Tuesday (July 17th.)

Exhibition of Designs for Tattoo Emblem City Hall, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Two Girls Wanted."

World Theatre: "Circe The Enchantress."

Star Theatre: "Down the Stretch."

Ten Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: London via Straits, parcel mail (Ningchow). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Angers), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Andre Lebou), 12.30 p.m.

### Wednesday (July 18th.)

Exhibition of Designs for Tattoo Emblem City Hall, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Two Girls Wanted."

World Theatre: "Circe The Enchantress."

Star Theatre: "Down the Stretch."

Ten Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Vancouver (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.

### Thursday (July 19th.)

Extraordinary General Meeting, Hong Kong Football Club in Jardine, Matheson's Board room, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Hotel Imperial."

World Theatre: "Three Paces East."

Star Theatre: "The Music Master."

Ten Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Ravel-pindi), 10.30 a.m.

### Friday (July 20th.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Promenade Concert H.K.V.D.C. Murray Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.

Ten Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Hotel Imperial."

World Theatre: "Three Paces East."

Star Theatre: "The Music Master."

Ten Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

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### SOVIET ICE-BREAKER'S GREAT WORK.

VIGLIERI HAILED BY SIREN.

NOBILE'S HEARTFELT  
THANKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, July 13th.

A graphic account of the rescue of Lieutenant Viglieri and his companions is told by Professor Samoilovitch, who is in command of the *Krasin* Expedition, in a report to the Soviet Government.

Watchers on the decks of the ice-breaker saw their first signs of life in a badly wrecked aeroplane, which turned out to be that in which Captain Lundborg, the Swedish aviator, crashed.

Shortly afterwards the red tent, in which the Viglieri party have been living, cut off from the world for roughly 30 days, was sighted.

Blasts On The Siren.

The *Krasin* was at that time at least three miles away, but it attracted the attention of the *Italia* party by repeatedly sounding the siren. The almost deafening shrieks evoked a response in the form of smoke-signals from the *Italia*.

The *Krasin* cut a way into the ice-field and when members of the Soviet ship climbed down a ladder on to the ice after getting close to the party, they were heartily embraced by the Italians, who declared that all their hopes had been pinned on the *Krasin*, but in their fondest dreams they had not expected her so soon.

The Rescued Party.

The names of the rescued men are: Lieut. Viglieri, a navigator, who was placed in command following General Nobile's rescue;

Trojani, the engineer of the *Italia*;

Professor Behounek, the Czechoslovak meteorologist, member of the expedition;

Natalie Cecioni, the motor-mechanic; and

Giuseppe Biagi, the wireless operator.

Professor Samoilovitch reports that all are comparatively well with the exception of Cecioni, who is suffering from a broken leg, an injury sustained when the gondola crashed. His condition is not regarded as serious, though lack of proper treatment will hamper his recovery.

Heavy Fog.

The *Krasin* is at present obliged to remain in the ice-foe on which the Viglieri party have been so long marooned, owing to a heavy fog, which is delaying their departure in search of the party of Alpinists, who are lost and are believed to be at Foin Island.

Afterwards the *Krasin* will pick up Captain Tchukovsky, the Soviet aviator, who was forced down after giving the happy information regarding the Mariano party, and is taking refuge on Cape Platen.

The Next Move.

It is probable that the *Krasin* will then establish a base at Virgo Bay, and conduct from that point a search for the remaining seven members of the *Italia* crew.

Professor Samoilovitch reports having received a message from General Nobile stating that he is deeply grateful for the rescue and begging the *Krasin* to search for Alessandri (presumably, says the Moscow message, the Alpinist) but the Professor says that he must first re-cool at Advent Bay.

[Alessandri is actually the leader of the party carried off with the balloon of the *Italia*.]

More Rescuers Sift.

An Oslo message states that news has been received from King's Bay to the effect that the *Krasin* has now picked up Captain Sora, with a Dane and a Dutchman, who started on June 3rd in search of the *Italia*'s walking party.

Later.

Captain Sora and a Dutchman van Dongen have reached King's Bay in an aeroplane. They are reported to have been rescued from Foin Island by Swedish airmen.

FRENCH REVENUE.

WELL ABOVE FORECAST.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 13th.

The revenue returns for the first six months of the year totalled 19,327,000,000 francs.

This exceeds the Budget forecast by 1,239,000,000 francs and last year's returns by 1,338,000,000 francs.

PRINCE GEORGE.

APPOINTED TO H.M.S.  
"DURBAN."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 13th.

The King's fourth son, Prince George, who is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, has been appointed to the cruiser *Durban* on the American West Indies station, to date from July 23th.

### SAVIDGE INQUIRY FINDINGS.

WIDELY DIVERGENT VIEWS.

NEED FOR AMENDMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

The Majority Report of the Savidge Tribunal, signed by Sir Eldon Bankes and Mr. John Withers (Conservative M.P. for Cambridge University), holds that the police who were responsible for bringing Miss Savidge to Scotland Yard are not blameworthy.

It is also held that the Director of Public Prosecutions had followed the accepted practice, indeed, the only practice open to him, by endeavouring to obtain a statement from Miss Savidge, and that the latter was not intimidated into answering questions, nor was she treated with any lack of propriety by Inspector Collins or Sergeant Clark.

Her answers were properly recorded, and it was impossible to accept her statements in material matters where there was a conflict in the evidence between her and Inspector Collins.

Justified By Practice.

As regards the action of Chief Constable Wensley, Superintendent Savage and Chief Inspector Collins in bringing Miss Savidge to Scotland Yard, they are held not blameworthy only because they followed what was the established practice, but the application of the practice in this particular case is disapproved of as it is thought that Miss Savidge should have been approached through her parents.

Minority Report.

The Minority Report, signed by Professor Lees Smith, Labour M.P. for Keighley, says that the method of taking Miss Savidge to Scotland Yard is deserving of censure, of which the chief part falls on Inspector Collins, and a minor share on Chief Constable Wensley and Superintendent Savage, because Miss Savidge was misled as to the nature of the enquiry and would have to undergo regarding her interrogation at Scotland Yard. Professor Lees Smith concludes that Miss Savidge was a more credible witness than either Inspector Collins or Sergeant Clark.

The Contrast.

The impression she made in the witness-box was "frank, simple and child-like," whereas "the mechanical precision with which the chief police witnesses corroborated every detail of each other's statements casts suspicion on their evidence."

The police asked Miss Savidge questions which they ought not to have asked and certain of her replies were forced into a form misrepresenting what she wished to say.

Professor Lees Smith says that grave perils to private citizens and civil liberty are revealed by Miss Savidge's experience and concludes by suggesting fifteen questions regarding the Scotland Yard system, a full reply to which will need investigation into still wider fields of police administration and control.

Practice Criticised.

A British wireless report states that although the usual practice was followed by the police and no coercion was used, the Majority Report expresses the view that the practice should be amended and steps be taken to secure that when the character or reputation of a witness is the matter chiefly involved in an enquiry, and where the consequences of making a statement may be greatly to his or her prejudice, the witness should be informed beforehand of its nature and possible consequences. Only in case of necessity should such a person be taken to a Police Station to make a statement.

The Reports will be discussed in the House of Commons next week.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS CRASH.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

A small single-engined aeroplane used by the Imperial Airways to carry baggage between London and the Continent crashed at Purley during a test flight.

Four were killed, including Mr. Hall, an aeronautical inspector at the Croydon Aerodrome, and two girl typists employed at the Aerodrome who had made a request for a flight.

Two others were injured, including the pilot, Captain Spafford.

HALIFAX BY-ELECTION.

LABOUR WINS EX-SPEAKER'S SEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 13th.

The bye-election at Halifax, caused by the resignation of the ex-Speaker, Mr. J. H. Whalley (Liberal), has resulted as follows: Ald. Longbottom (Lab.) 17,330; Major Barnes (Lib.) 15,535; Major Orosley (Con.) 10,804.

Labour majority 4,931.

### SPANISH TROUBLE QUELLED.

SMALL GROUPS ACTIVE.

TRANS-PYRENEAN TUNNEL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, July 14th.

General Primo de Rivera, interviewed on his return to the capital, admitted that small groups had tried to stir up trouble in the neighbourhoods of Barcelona, Valencia and elsewhere in connection with the inauguration of a new Franco-Spanish Trans-Pyrenean tunnel, but the agitators were speedily crushed and the ring-leaders taken into custody. The whole business, he declared, was finished.

AUTOMATIC RIFLE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S  
£3,000 PRIZE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14th.

A new self-loading rifle, capable of firing 35 rounds per minute, has won the prize of £3,000 offered in a competition by the British Government.

The rifle was invented by General John T. Thompson, a United States officer and head of the Auto-Ordinance Corporation of New York in collaboration with B.S.A. Guns, Birmingham. It has a range of 1,800 yards.

The magazine holds up to 20 cartridges and no bolt pulling is necessary to eject the spent cartridges or lift the new into position.

EUROPE'S PURCHASES OF  
SUGAR.

U.S. FUTURES ADVANCE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 14th.

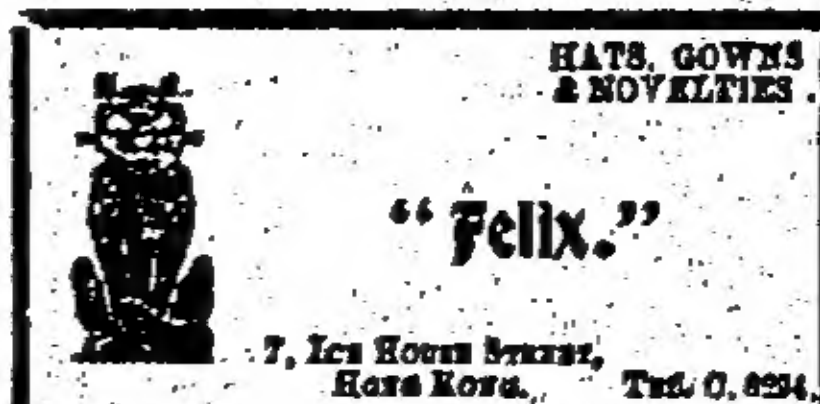
New sugar "futures" advanced 8 to 12 points following a report that Europe had purchased at 2.34 c.o.b. from 300,000 tons recently segregated from the original allotment to the United States.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, July 14th.

Paris	124.20
Geneva	25.25
Berlin	20.42
Oslo	18.20
Helsinki	1934
Athens	373
Buenos Aires	47.7/16
New York	4.66 1/32
Amsterdam	12.08 1/2
Stockholm	18.18
Vienna	34.505
Madrid	29.525
Bucharest	792 1/2
Bombay	1/5 1/2
Brussels	34.89
Milan	92.65
Copenhagen	18.20
Prague	184 1/2
Lisbon	5.7/32
Rio	5.57/64
Yokohama	1/10 3/32
Shanghai	2/7 1/2
Hong Kong	2/9 1/2
Silver (spot)	27.3/16
Silver (forward)	27.1/16



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### INTERNATIONAL OIL DISCUSSION.

U.S. FEARS OF OVER-  
PRODUCTION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 14th.

It is understood that American interests will shortly convene an International Oil Conference in New York to seek an agreement with the largest producers to prevent over-production. Those invited include the Royal Dutch, Anglo-Persian and the Turkish Petroleum.

HONG KONG STOCK  
EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 14th, 1928.

B.M. Banks	.....\$125.00
Do.	.....\$135.00
Chartered Bank	.....\$22.00
Mercantile Bank	.....\$25.00
Do.	.....\$21.00
P. & O. Bank	.....\$22.00
East Asia Bank	.....\$20.00
China Insurance	.....\$30.00
China Insurance	.....\$30.00
North China Ins.	.....\$14.00
Yangtze Insurance	.....\$1.50
China Underwriters	.....\$2.00
China Fire Insurance	.....\$3.00
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	.....\$2.25
Douglas	.....\$30.00
H.K. Steamboat	.....\$4.00
H.K. Tugs	.....\$3.00
Indo-China (Frd.)	.....\$3.00
Do.	.....\$7.00
Shall Transport	.....\$10.00
Waterboat	.....\$3.00
Kailan Mining Adm.	.....\$0.00
Langkate (combined)	.....\$12.00
Do. (single)	.....\$5.00
S'hai Explorations	.....\$12.00
Shanghai Loans	.....\$3.00
Banco	.....\$4.00
Tromb Mins	.....\$1.00
H.K. & W. Docks	.....\$4.00
H.K. & W. Docks	.....\$4.00
China Provident	.....\$3.00
Hongkong	.....\$12.00
New Engineering	.....\$3.00
Shanghai Docks	.....\$12.00
S'hai Cottons	.....\$2.00
Orion Cottons	.....\$2.00
S'hai Cottons (old)	.....\$1.00
Do. (new)	.....\$2.00
H.K. Land	.....\$3.00
H.K. Land	.....\$3.00
Shanghai Land	.....\$1.00
Humphreys Estates	.....\$1.00
H.K. Realities	.....\$1.00
H.K. Tramways	.....\$2.00
Peak Trams (old)	.....\$1.00
Do. (new)	.....\$1.00
Star Ferries	.....\$1.00
China Light	.....\$1.00
Do. (new)	.....\$1.00
Do. (1928 issue)	.....\$1.00
H.K. Electric	.....\$1.00
Do. (new)	.....\$1.00
Macao Electric	.....\$1.00
Telephones	.....\$1.00
China Buses	.....\$1.00
Singapore Tractions	.....\$1.00
Do. (Pref.)	.....\$1.00
China Sugars	.....\$1.00
Malayan Sugars	.....\$1.00
Canton Ice	.....\$1.00
Cement (combined)	.....\$1.00
Do. (old)	.....\$1.00
Do. (new)	.....\$1.00
H.K. Bopex (old)	.....\$1.00
Do. (new)	.....\$1.00
United Asbestos	.....\$1.00
Dair Farm	.....\$1.00
Watson	.....\$1.00
Der A Wings	.....\$1.00
Lane Crawford	.....\$1.00
Mackintosh	.....\$1.00
Sinocor	.....\$1.00
Wm. Powell	.....\$1.00
H.K. Amusements	.....\$1.00
H.K. Constructions	.....\$1.00
H'qua Indus. G.S. Bonds	.....\$1.00
H.K. Govt. Loans	.....\$1.00

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H. M. King George V.



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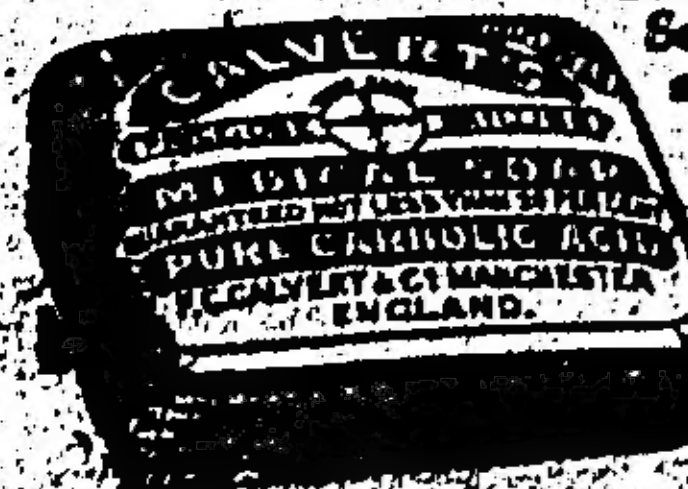


## A THRILLING SPY DRAMA!

POLA NEGRI

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QUEEN'S THURSDAY TO  
SATURDAYRIGAUD PARIS  
"MARY GARDEN"  
Famous Dainty Perfumes.OBTAINABLE FROM  
WING ON & CO.  
THE SUN CO.  
SINCERE CO.  
and all Drugs and Chemist StoresAGENTS:  
VICENTE ATENZA & CO.  
No. 54, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON  
TEL. K. 155.AN ALUMINIUM SHAKER  
GIVEN FREE  
WITH EVERY TIN.DELICIOUS  
HOT or COLD DRINKGet one tin for trial  
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Invigorating & refreshing.Sole Agents:—  
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HONG KONG.The MAN  
who knows the climate  
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20% CARBOLIC  
Medical Soapthat powerful antiseptic soap always  
reliable in strength and quality.  
Sold by local dealers and bazaars.  
See that our name and trade mark  
are on the box you buy, as inferior  
imitations are sometimes offered.

F. C. Calvert &amp; Co., Manchester, England.

## 10, DOWNING STREET.

OUR UNDERPAID PRIME MINISTERS.

ENTERTAINING 100 PEOPLE A WEEK.

[By THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH.]

Lady Oxford, who was hostess at 10, Downing Street, from 1908 to 1916—longer than any other living woman—writes on the inadequacy of a Prime Minister's salary.

"It is time the public should know," she declares, "that unless a Prime Minister is a man of means he cannot show adequate hospitality to his colleagues in the Cabinet, distinguished visitors from abroad, or maintain himself on the salary he receives to-day. Since no man holding this great office could even suggest an increase of his own salary, the proposal should come from those who are living and who have held the office in the past."

There has always been a demand among the public for reminiscences and memoirs either by, or about, famous and conspicuous people; and had the publishers in France of the eighteenth century been alive to-day they would have made fabulous fortunes.

It would be interesting to know how much Mr. Pepys and Mr. Greville could have made had they written their books for money.

Although we are inclined to think the curiosity of the public to know about the diet, the doings, the habits, and the sayings of famous people is due to a vulgar love of tit-bit, I am not sure that we are right in this surmise. Human nature will always be more interested to more people than anatomy, astronomy, biology, or the diggings among the tombs of mysterious and forgotten potentates.

Serious subjects can only command the attention of a circumscribed circle, and newspapers are well advised to confine their contributions to science by publishing occasional questionnaires as to whether fish laugh, birds feel, moles think, or lobsters bark.

Public Curiosity.

I do not suppose there has ever been a time when there was so much curiosity about the private lives of public people or so many unqualified authors to satisfy it as there is to-day. The credulity of the gazing has been stretched to the utmost by the "mirrors," the "dusters," and the signed and anonymous backstairs gossip about the happenings in Downing-street, most of them trivial and half of them inaccurate.

Some days ago I read in the papers a controversy upon the formation of the 1915 Coalition Government between two living and interested persons as to who was the most reliable judge of what was in the mind of a dead and singularly detached and disinterested man. The diarist who writes and publishes what was in his mind is the only person who need be believed, and the presumption that anyone else knows better would be irritating were it not grotesque.

I wonder if, after all the information about the minds, the movements, and the Ministers in Downing-street—few of them serious, most of them silly—that has covered the bookstalls in the last few years, the public are any the wiser about the ten Prime Ministers they have known. They have been told that some played chess, a few played golf, one felled trees, another won races, and the last smokes pipes. But beyond this what do they know?

Do they know what salary a Prime Minister is paid, whether he is rich or poor, or whether there is a salary attached to his office? Do they realise the enormous power that a British Prime Minister wields as long as he remains in office?

I was intimate with five Prime Ministers before the year 1908; Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Lord Balfour, Lord Rosebery, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but until my husband went to 10, Downing-street I had no idea that they had more power than any King of any country or any President of any Republic.

100 Years Ago.

It may be for a short or it may be for a long period, but while he is in Downing-street the power for good or for evil that the Prime Minister has is unassailable.

By his private life he can raise or lower the standard of other people's lives; by his public oratory he can inspire or hoodwink his devoted followers; and he has limitless secret opportunities of enriching himself.

The man who becomes Prime Minister of this country, unless from an accident of rare circumstance, is usually a man of honour and experience, and as he is the chief servant of his King and country, should be paid an adequate salary.

There is nothing new in this suggestion. A hundred years ago the *Evening Standard* of the day printed the following:—

"The higher offices of the Government are, Heaven knows! ill-paid; and the middle and lower classes are paid upon a

scale of miserable parsimony which no man of sense or humanity can contemplate without pain and alarm."

Who Should Speak?

Money went further in those days than it does now, and much more is expected of a Prime Minister. When my husband and I lived in 10, Downing-street we entertained on an average fifty to one hundred people a week at lunch, dinner or tea, and at our garden parties members of the Opposition as well as the Government could be seen talking together under the trees. Their Majesties the King and Queen honoured us with their company at dinner, a favour never before conferred even in the days when he had rich Prime Ministers and a great Court. We were asked to give, to every hospital, and expected to subscribe to every charitable enterprise, from fallen girls, strayed cats, to a military explosion, or a jumble-sale.

It is from a desire to belittle the services rendered to the community by the Bar that I say more money is made in twelve months by the leading lawyers to-day than the Prime Minister earns in ten years.

It is time that the public should know that unless a Prime Minister is a man of means he cannot show adequate hospitality to his colleagues in the Cabinet, distinguished visitors from abroad, or maintain himself on the salary he receives to-day.

Since no man holding this great office could even suggest an increase of his own salary, the proposal should come from those who are living and who have held the office in the past.

BETTER SALARIES FOR  
MINISTERS:

AN INQUIRY LIKELY.

HEAVY BURDENS ON THE  
SPEAKER.

The small estate left by the late Lord Oxford, after years of devoted service in the State's most responsible position, has again brought up the demand for a review of Ministerial salaries, and particularly the salary of the Prime Minister, and Mr. Baldwin, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said he would willingly set up an inquiry if that was the general desire of the House.

An early opportunity for the House to express its wishes is to be provided by the Labour party, who have decided to ask the Government to consent to a Parliamentary investigation into the salary and expenses of the office of Speaker of the House of Commons. It is probable that the Government will agree, as the financial burdens of the office are known to be considerably in excess of the official salary. Mr. William Graham, who was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the Labour Government, and is at present Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, has given notice on behalf of the Labour party of the following resolution:—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the emoluments and expenses attaching to the office of Mr. Speaker, and to report."

Labour has been privately discussing the question of the Speaker's salary, expenses, and pension, after the retirement of Mr. Whitely, and the general opinion appears to be that under the present system the holder of the office of Speaker is obliged to meet out of his own pocket heavy expenses which under a more equitable system would be borne by the State. The Speaker receives a salary of £5,000 a year, and on retirement a pension of £3,000 a year. Labour dislikes the pension system, but realises that so long as the Speaker is in office his duties and responsibilities are a constant drain upon his pocket. The experience of all modern Speakers has been that they left office poorer men than they entered it. Opinion in all the three political parties appears to favour an inquiry into the question of Ministers' salaries, and it is likely that the inquiry proposed by Labour will be extended so as to include Ministerial salaries.

Manchester Guardian.

## "THE POPULAR SIN."

LOVELY LADIES AND  
ERANT HUSBANDS.BAND OF THE K.O.S.B. AT  
THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

[By OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Popular Sin" has all the elements of a box office success and is an excellent film of its sort. Big names on the cast, luxurious settings, gorgeous dresses and a spicy story, make a picture that most adults will enjoy, though children would be more bored by it than harmed.

"The Popular Sin" is loving some one else's husband or wife, and needless to say the scene is laid in Paris for the French are always made the stage scapegoats in these affairs, which however, are not unknown in any country.

Florence Vidor and Greta Nissen, two of the acknowledged beauties of the screen, play the heroines, and several other pretty ladies flit across the stage. The two husbands are Clive Brook who is generally cast for the strong silent man and Philip Strange who shares the roles of wealthy dissipated Frenchmen with Adolphe Menjou.

The opposing of these very different types in heroes and heroines is clever as it does much to keep the characters clear, and, as all the parties are equally guilty of "The Popular Sin" leaves you to dispose of your favour where you like.

All four act very well, and indeed it would be very hard to find any fault with the film provided your "Grundy" complex is not over developed.

Madame Yvonne Montfort (Florence Vidor) is getting rather tired of her George's love affairs when the story opens, but she consents to go away with him on a trip to "Reauville" when she discovers two railway tickets in his pocket. George (Philip Strange) had intended to take another lady, and makes urgent business his excuse to stay behind and gives his ticket to a man acquaintance Jean Corot (Clive Brook). This is the one weakness in the mechanics of the story. Yvonne and Jean meet in the wagon and during the fortnight which they spend in the same hotel fall in love. A divorce follows and Yvonne settles down with husband number two. Jean, like Shelley, wants an audience of pretty girls and soon gets himself divorced on account of Blanchette, an actress played by Greta Nissen. The second Mrs. Jean proves too temperamental, however, and another divorce follows his finding her in the apartment of his ex-wife's ex-husband. Divorce number three re-sorts the parties and if the curtain had not fallen we should probably have seen them at it again.

Not a very edifying story but most amusing, and excellently acted in a light hearted vein.

Band Programme.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion K.O.S.B. were very heartily applauded at the 9.20 performance. They appeared under the baton of Mr. W. A. Fitzgibbon, A.R.C.M., by kind permission of Lt.-Col. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., and officers, and played for about 15 minutes. The march "Steadfast and True" by Terpe went with true musical vigour and precision and "Musical Memories of the Past" which followed was a medley of favourite old tunes which pleased the audience very much.

All who heard the band last night will hope that they will give us other opportunities of hearing them at the Queen's.

## THE WEEK'S PROGRAMMES.

Queen's.

To-day: "The Popular Sin." Tuesday and Wednesday: Janet Gayer in a story of love and youth "Two Girls Wanted."

Thursday to Saturday: "Hotel Imperial," an unusual war story staged in an hotel on the Austro-Russian frontier, with Pola Negri.

World.

To-day: Lew Cody, Carmel Meyers and Marceline Day in "The Gay Deceiver."

Tuesday and Wednesday: "Circus the Enchantress," an Arabian story with Mae Murray.

Thursday to Saturday: "Three Faces East," a drama of the Secret Service.

Star.

To-day: "The Grip of the Yukon." Tuesday and Wednesday: "Down the Stretch," a thrilling race picture.

Thursday to Saturday: "The Music Master."

## AN AMUSING LOVE TANGLE!



AN ENTERTAINING story of Love, Marriage and Divorce set against a glittering background of Parisian society.

FLORENCE VIDOR

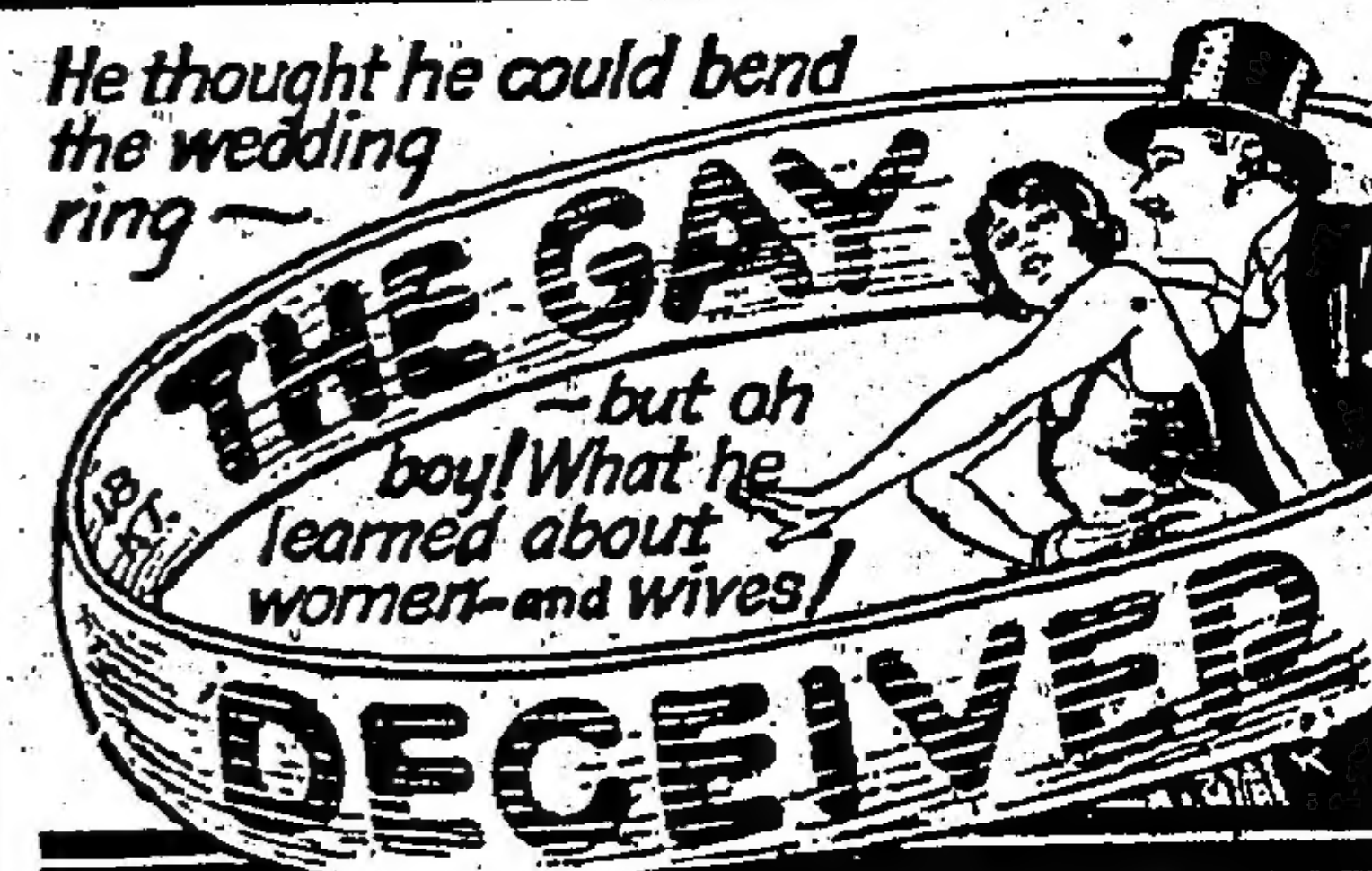
IN

"THE POPULAR SIN"

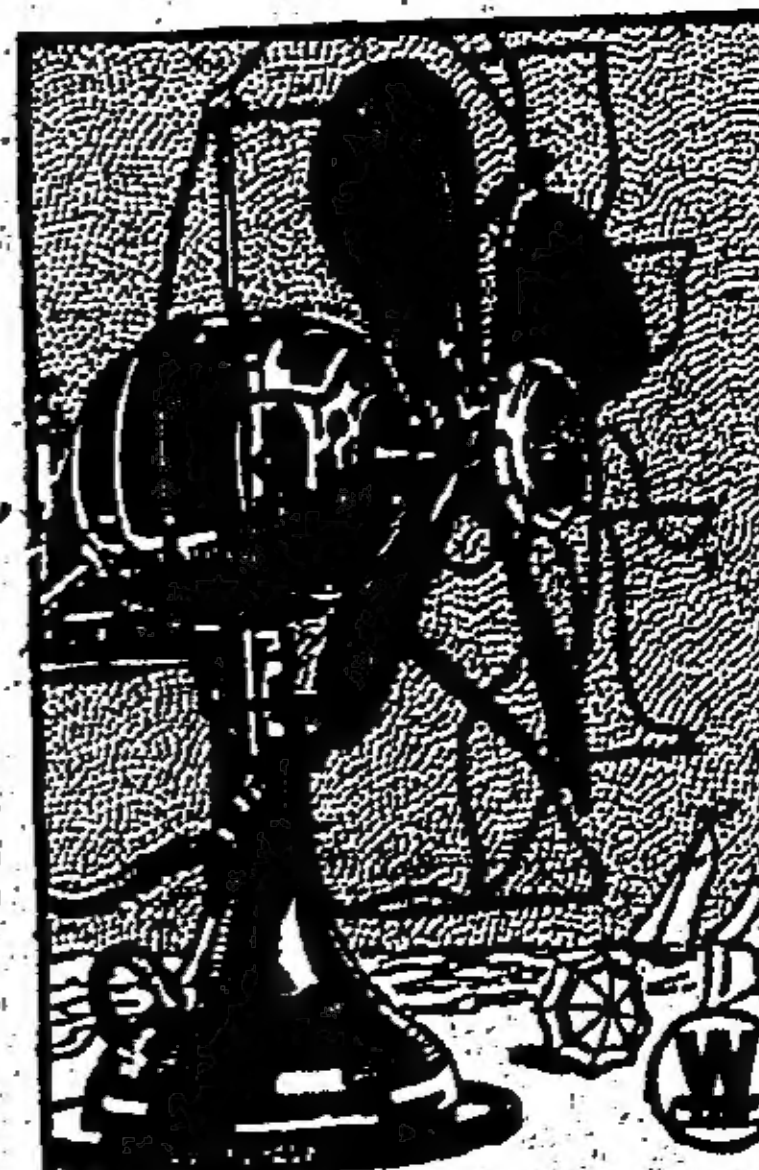
Directed by the man who made  
"THE GRAND DUCHESS AND THE WAITER"

Also at 9.20 p.m.

The BAND of the 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B.

(by kind permission)  
WILL APPEARAT THE  
QUEEN'S TO-DAY ONLY  
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.He thought he could bend  
the wedding  
ring—  
—but oh  
boy! What he  
learned about  
women—and wives!  
DECEIVER

A FASCINATING STORY OF THE SNOW COUNTRY.

THE GRIP OF THE  
YUKONwith  
NEIL HAMILTON—JUNE MARLOWAT THE  
STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.Vichy Celestins  
Natural  
Mineral Waterfrom the famous Celestins  
spring, is a very pleasant  
corrective for gastric  
troubles and liver dis-  
orders.It gives zest to the appetite  
and helps one to enjoy the  
pleasures of the table.

VICHY-CELESTINS

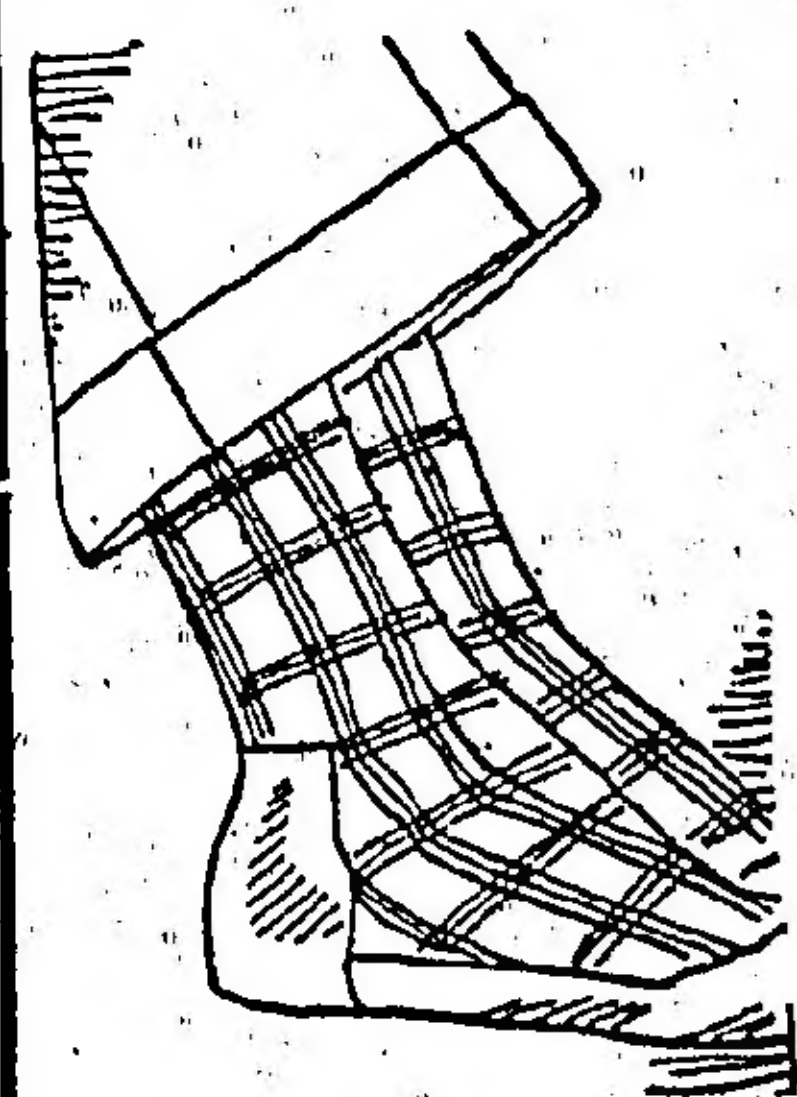
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TURKISH  
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RANGE OF OUR WELL KNOWN  
"W.L." TOWELS

No.	Size	Price
WL 116" x 30"		45 Cts. EACH
" 318" x 44"		75 Cts. "
" 422" x 44"		1.00 "
" 524" x 50"		1.25 "
" 627" x 52"		1.50 "
" 728" x 50"		1.75 "
" 828" x 54"		1.95 "
" 1028" x 58"		2.75 "
" 1230" x 60"		3.50 "

HEMSTITCHED

WL 118" x 24" x 45"	1.75 EACH
" 2 28" x 54"	2.50 "
" 3 30" x 60"	3.50 "

ENGLISH MADE FROM FINEST QUALITY COTTON

THE "MAXIMO" COLOURED  
BATH SHEET AND BATH TOWEL  
SUITABLE FOR BATHING EXTRA  
STRONG AND DURABLE

BATH TOWEL 28" x 50" 1.50.  
BATH SHEET 48" x 72" 3.75

FIRST FLOOR, SHOWROOM

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDAW & CO., LTD.**

### COLLISION NEAR THE STAR FERRY.

DANGEROUS DRIVING CASE AGAINST MR. L. E. HAYNES AGAIN ADJOURNED.

### SHARP PASSAGES AT SATURDAY'S HEARING.

The hearing of the summons against Mr. L. E. Haynes of driving a motor-car to the public danger was continued at the Kowloon Police Court on Saturday morning before Mr. Schofield. The case arose out of an incident outside the Star Ferry, Kowloon, on June 22nd when defendant collided with a ricksha, knocked down Sub-Inspector James and bumped into a third person.

The police allegation was that Mr. Haynes was driving his car, an Austin 7, at an excessive and dangerous speed, while defendant's case is that the accident occurred owing to a number of ricksha coolies dashing out in front of him from the ricksha shelter and necessitating a swerve to the left.

At Saturday's hearing defendant insisted that better arrangements had now been made to control traffic at the Star Ferry. The Magistrate was inclined to think that there was no case to answer, but on Sub-Inspector James pressing the charge defendant gave evidence and the case was adjourned for further witnesses to be called.

#### "No Case To Answer."

At the outset of the proceedings Mr. Haynes submitted that he had no case to answer on the evidence submitted by the prosecution. If, however, his Worship held to the contrary, he was prepared to carry the matter further by going into the box and calling witnesses.

#### Star Ferry Traffic Better Controlled.

He had noticed, however, that the C.S.P. had made considerable alterations in the arrangements for controlling the traffic. Shortly after the first hearing of this case he saw a European Police Sergeant in charge at that place and later in the day two Sikh constables. They were calling up the rickshas to the ferry exit four at a time.

"It was curious," defendant continued, "that the complainant (Sub-Inspector James) had not produced either medical evidence of injury or evidence in the form of his clothes. Surely that was always done in cases of street accidents! There had been an allegation of insobriety which had been knocked out by the police themselves and allegations of excessive speed which had been refuted. The ricksha coolie whom he (defendant) nearly collided with said in the witness-box that he came forward in response to a police signal, but the police declared there was no such signal given. As a fact everyone using the ferry knew that coolies did rush forward and were not properly controlled.

The Magistrate: If they do that they sometimes find themselves in this court.

In answer to Mr. Schofield, defendant said that he had driven in Singapore, where both hairpin bends and traffic conditions were worse than in Hong Kong; he had also driven in London and Shanghai and during the War he drove a car in France.

In this case an accident had occurred but it would be very dangerous to uphold a charge of this kind merely on the fact that there had been an accident. Accidents would occur and only a few days ago the C.S.P. himself had been thrown into a paddy field.

The Magistrate: Because there has admittedly been an accident I thought you might like to go into the box to give your version.

Mr. Schofield went on to say that in view of the evidence of the ricksha coolie who rushed across defendant, he was inclined to think there was no case to answer, especially as Mr. Haynes was willing to compensate the injured parties.

#### The Police Submission.

Sub-Inspector James replying on behalf of the police said that the defendant's car was being driven right under the shelter of the Star Ferry. It had no business there under any circumstances. Five witnesses had stated that the car was being driven fast and to drive fast near the Star Ferry was to drive to the danger of the public. His Worship, of course, knew the place and would appreciate this. The policeman on duty said that he did not see the car approach and did not give the signal for it to proceed. If the car had been coming slowly, it would have been seen. Also had defendant been going at a proper speed, and had he had the car under control, he could

have stopped in a yard, certainly in the length of the car. But what happened? Defendant hit a ricksha, knocked down one person and went on to hit a further person. The summons was not for causing an accident, it was not for knocking down a police officer or hitting a police officer's wife. It was for driving to the public danger, and these facts were merely evidence in support of the charge. If the defendant had been driving a heavy car, several persons would have been killed.

Defendant: The accident was due to the ricksha coolie being at fault. The Magistrate: Could not the brake have been put on.

Defendant: It was, but I had to swerve to the left to avoid the coolie crossing me from the right. If I had not I should have killed him.

Sub-Inspector James: He swerved because he could not stop. The Magistrate: The situation as it appeared to the driver has to be considered.

Sub-Inspector James: There is no evidence of that before your Worship.

The Magistrate: In view of the fact that there were three accidents I want to hear the evidence of the driver.

#### Defendant's Evidence.

Mr. Haynes said that the accident in question occurred at about 1.35 p.m. His Secretary and chauffeur were with him in the car at the time. He was approaching the Star Ferry entrance and was some seven or eight feet from the ricksha coolies' shelter when several coolies rushed out of the shelter in front of him. He put his right foot on the brake and swerved to the left to avoid severely injuring one of the coolies. He then saw a lady in front of him in a very agitated state and he at once left his car and apologized and explained what had happened. Sub-Inspector James then came up in an excited condition and made him go to the police station, refusing a lift in his (defendant's) car.

At the police station Sub-Inspector James "alleged that I was under the influence of liquor." Assistant Supt. Burlingham said that was absurd and told the Sub-Inspector to proceed with his complaint.

Witness did not see the Sub-Inspector knocked down but noticed a black mark on his clothes. As a result of the incident he missed the *Sui Tai* to Macao and had to take a later boat. He was in his office that morning till nearly 1 p.m. and had one small stout foriffin and one afteriffin.

In answer to the Magistrate, witness maintained that he approached the ferry carefully and made a fairly wide curve as he was "naturally cautious." His actual speed might have been 8 miles an hour but 5 was a more likely figure. He was not under the shelter as alleged—the pillars there would prevent him being. He did not know he had hit a ricksha until he was at the police station and he at once offered to settle for the damage done.

#### Question Of The Expert Position.

Cross-examined by Sub-Inspector James, witness said he did not know the distance between the East Exit of the pier and the entrance but he did not think it as much as 40 yards. He reaffirmed that he

### ARE THERE ANY LETTERS FOR YOU?

UNCLAIMED CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., AT THE G.P.O.

### THE OFFICIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

A General Post Office notification, issued on Saturday, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:

#### Poste Restante Correspondence.

W. C. Burdett, Miss M. A. Bankovsky, C. E. Cleaver, Chien Chung Inan, V. Caravias, A. G. Corbin, Reeves and Murphy Elster, Mrs. T. E. Fielding, J. C. Flach, P. D. G. Gair, M. B. Hanafin, Major A. G. Hiss, Mrs. T. Harker, A. Heyne, H. Mowbray Jones (Eastwood and Holt), Jorio, Horia Joseph, F. K. Kellogg, C. C. A. Kirke, R. Kerr (Asiatic Expl. Inc.), Miss M. Lewis, J. V. T. Lu, Lt.-Col. H. Lake, M. Lautman, J. F. Muir, J. Marston, A. F. Murray (Radio Corp. of America), N. C. Nag, A. G. N. Ogden, F. Picklesky, A. Surin, Miss B. Shurart, H. F. Slagle, L. E. Sinclair, Mrs. G. F. Young.

#### Unpaid Correspondence.

R. P. Allen, (m.s. William Penn, c/o American Consulate), Miss B. Bryan, (c/o American Consulate), Mrs. G. H. Corse, Chan Shut Po (c/o Repulse Bay Hotel), M. L. Hewa, T. Van Leeuwen, Multon (Tailor No. 2833), G. A. Roberts (m.s. William Penn), S. Saguisag, J. G. Williams (c/o American Consulate).

#### Registered Articles.

Cheung Sheung Chi, Prof. G. O. Enriquez, (c/o American Consulate), Hugo Frank, C. C. A. Kirke, H. Lenaveld, Miss E. Zarafirova.

#### Parcels.

Alex. Young.

### UNCLAIMED RADIO TELEGRAMS.

Address	From
Aghes	Bangkok
Beaver	Ottawa
Quon Tong We, 50, Wing	
Lok Street	San Antonio Tex.
Sus Kwong Hing	Socorobaja
Junhon	San Francisco
Shuifing	Bandoeng
5567, 1634, 0448	Swatow
Lin Cheong Tai	Sandakan
Tanna	Saigon
Tung Sang	Saigon
Tung Mow	Namding
Masterdon	Semarang
Yamton	Haiphong
Kui Cheong	Namding
Leo Thompson	Dekani Me.
Estimco	New York
Myotony	Yunnanfu
John Ong, 3300	Saigon
Loong A. Yen	Socorobaja
Anabel Jordan, c/o Dollar	
Mail Line	Houston Texas
3293, 4138, 2127, etc.	Hoihow
Hing Fat	Cholon
Yipon	Cholon
Mikado	s.s. Batavia Maru
Sung Hing	Yunnanfu
Kwon Ser Kow, c/o Thong	Cholon
Hup	Cholon
Hing Fat	Cholon
Filihoko	Manila

was 7 or 8 feet from the ricksha shelter when the mishap occurred. Sub-Inspector James: Then if you were there how could you have hit the ricksha by the exit—it must have been behind you if your evidence is correct.

Asked if he were opposite the 2nd or 3rd pillar of the verandah from the railway station end, defendant replied that he really didn't know. He did not take measurements or exact stock of his position. He was marched off too quickly.

Sub-Inspector James: He was not in a condition to know where he was.

Witness: I knew that I nearly killed the ricksha coolie who rushed out to my right. In avoiding him I couldn't see what happened on my left. If I hadn't avoided him I might be here on a charge of manslaughter.

Sub-Inspector James: When the ricksha coolie whom you struck said that he was by the exit I suppose he was lying?—Yes or he was mistaken.

Sub-Inspector James: But a ricksha coolie is more likely to be near the exit than the entrance?

Witness then repeated that he was not prepared to swear as to the exact position where the accident happened.

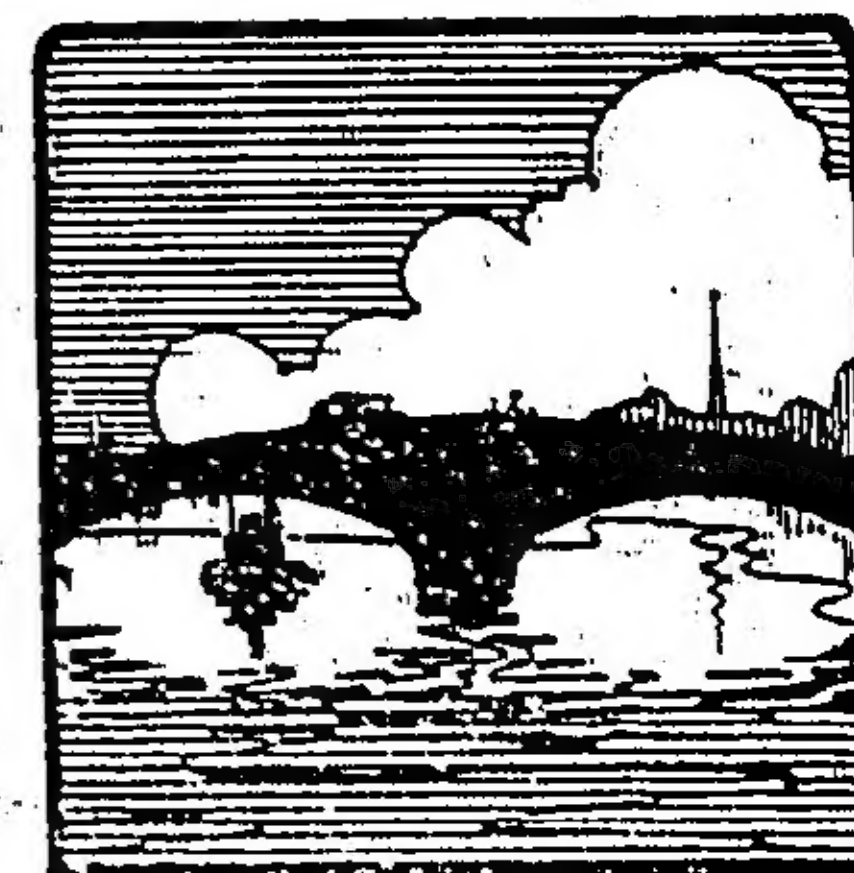
Sub-Inspector James: You heard that the witness Jorge said you were not in a fit state to drive a car. Can you suggest why he said such a thing?—No. But Mr. Burlingham ruled out the suggestion at the police station.

Mr. Schofield: In view of the fact, Mr. Haynes, that you cannot be sure of the exact spot where the incident occurred I should like to hear what your witnesses have to say on that point.

The case was then adjourned till 11.30 a.m. next Saturday.

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### THE CHINA SOCIETY.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual general meeting of the China Society, with Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., in the chair, was held at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, on June 4th, amongst those present being Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Mr. Philip Burtt, Miss L. D. Edwards, and Dr. Lionel Giles.

After a few introductory words from the chairman, who said it had been a successful year, Dr. Giles, the secretary, said that there was a balance in the bank to the credit of the Society of close on £350.

The election of office bearers for 1928-29 was then proceeded with, the meeting unanimously re-electing Sir E. Denison Ross as chairman.

Dr. Giles, on being proposed as secretary, reminded the meeting that he had officiated as secretary or 17 years, and he thought that he had had enough of it, and the Society enough of him. (Laughter and cries of "No.") He, in turn, begged to be allowed to nominate Miss Edwards.

At this stage members, including the chairman, pressed Dr. Giles who had done such excellent work for the Society, to continue his good work as secretary, but the doctor said he must decline the honour, agreeing, however, amid applause, to serve on the Council. Sir James Stewart Lockhart then, in eulogistic terms, proposed the election as secretary of Miss Edwards, which was seconded by Mr. Philip Burtt, and carried unanimously, Dr. Giles agreeing to "carry on" until the end of that month.

Mr. Philip Burtt was unanimously re-elected as vice-president, and, in addition to the chairman and himself, the following were elected as the Council:—Rev. Professor J. P. Bruce, D.Litt., Rev. G. Currie Martin, M.C., B.D., Dr. Francis Wei, Miss G. A. Crosby, E. G. Kemp, A. Kwok, Dr. Lionel Giles, D.Litt., and Messrs. C. A. Y. Bowra, W. J. Clennell, J. O. Dobson, G. Y. Oon, H. A. Ottewill, H. T. Silcock, H. Tsan, M. F. Ma, and H. H. Pang, Hon. treasurer, Mr. R. E. N. Padfield, and hon. secretary, Dr. W. C. Chen.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings then terminated.

### DIVORCE COURT.

MORRIS v. MORRIS AND WOOD.

In the Divorce Court on June 18th, before Lord Merrivale, Mr. Herbert Rolfe, for the wife respondent, opposed the application to make absolute the decree nisi in the suit of Morris v. Morris and Wood, in which Mr. Hayley Eustace Morris, formerly of Pippingford Park, Uckfield, Sussex, was granted, on November 29th last, a decree nisi of divorce on the ground of the adultery of his wife, Mrs. Eliza Phyllis Thurston Ward, Morris, with Mr. Dudley Wood.

Counsel said the petitioner had not complied with the order of the Court that he should pay the respondent £300 ss. sd. a month.

Mr. Noel Middleton, for the petitioner, said that the latter's solicitors were willing to give an undertaking to pay the £320 said to be in arrears.

Lord Merrivale, addressing Mr. Rolfe, asked whether such an undertaking was not more advantageous to Mrs. Morris than pursuing a man she could not "get at."

Mr. Rolfe said that he did not want the wife to be at the mercy of Morris.

Lord Merrivale replied that she would not be at his mercy. The undertaking to pay into Court had been given by responsible people. He ruled that the money should be paid into Court within three days, and directed that the decree absolute should be drawn up when the necessary sum had been paid into Court.

### ANCIENT CHINESE DRESS.

#### INFLUENCE ON PRESENT DAY DESIGNERS OF PARIS.

M. de Giarferri's lecture on Chinese costume at the French Institute caused his audience of women to come away with the aged-old conclusion that there is nothing new under the sun.

The speaker, who has just returned from an American tour, gave lantern-slide illustrations showing that the svelte figures and tube-like frocks of to-day were commonplace in the Chinese dress-salons of 5,000 years ago. Very ancient Chinese "fashion-plates" also showed the bolero, which we usually consider to be Spanish in origin. "It is amusing to watch the influence of scholars and antiquarians upon the modern Paris designers," said M. de Giarferri. "When new Chinese excavations were made a few years ago and the results shown in Paris, big Chinese rose-flower designs immediately began to appear in the new models. Women have been wearing practically the same hats for three years. Why," he asked, "does not some enterprising designer turn to the rich resources of an ancient Chinese headgear?"

### PHILIPPINES AND INDEPENDENCE.

#### GROWING ECONOMICALLY WEAKER UNDER "PREFERENTIAL" TRADE.

MANILA, July 12th.

Viewed from a layman's standpoint, detached from all political considerations, the only solution to the Philippine problem is independence, declared Professor Carlos P. Romulo in a speech before the Manila Rotary Club at the Manila Hotel. Professor Romulo and members of the University of the Philippines debating team which has just returned from a tour of America were the guests of honour of the Rotarians.

The speaker expressed his views on independence after considerable hesitation, stating that even while in the United States he tried to avoid talking on politics. He said that the longer the islands are under the tutelage of the United States, the weaker they grew economically. The sooner the preferential trade relations between the islands and the United States are cut off the better, he declared.

Speaking of the victories of the debating team in its tour of the United States, Professor Romulo perhaps with a tinge of irony, said that they were due to the tolerance, indulgence and the spirit of fair play of American audiences, and the fact that American always sympathized with the "under dog" in earnest; however, he declared that the triumph of the team was the victory of the educational system in the Philippines. He explained that the team was composed of graduates of both public and private schools in the islands.

Professor Romulo, imparting his impressions of America on his third trip abroad, said that he noticed America's "splendid isolation" spirit of aloofness, a thing he had not observed in his first trip to the United States. Why this was so, he said, he could not explain.

#### Religious America.

Teodoro Evangelista, captain of the debating team, also spoke of his impressions abroad. In America he said he was greatly surprised to find the people religious—a thing he did not expect to find in view of locally acquired ideas that America was simply materialistic. He also spoke of the hospitality of the American people.



**BROKEN ELECTRIC MAINS.****STREET ACCIDENTS IN CANTON.****AN ABSENT MINDED COOLIE.**

CANTON, July 14th.

The lighting mains along Kut Cheung Road, Canton, developing defects, the current supply was cut off from that section of the city, and men were despatched from the Electric Light Company to put in new wires. The workmen suspended operations during the tea hour interval and proceeded in search of refreshments, leaving one of the mains trailing along the street from one of the support posts.

On their return later they found a miniature fireworks display in evidence, much sparking taking place between the bare end of the conductor and the ground. Apparently through some misunderstanding, the Power Station staff had turned on the current to this particular circuit although it had previously been cut off. While steps were being taken to remove the wire and end the dangerous state of affairs, a ricksha puller wandered on to the scene, and with serene indifference to the excitement going around in his immediate neighbourhood proceeded to approach the wire. In the ordinary course of events, he would eventually have trodden on the wire and learnt all he would ever want to know of the properties of high voltage current, but fortunately for him one of the workmen, with great presence of mind, seized a long pole and levelling it like a lance headed the ricksha coolie off the danger zone. The coolie did not seem to appreciate the proper value of his own life and he made vociferous protest at the violent treatment accorded his ribs.

The same afternoon a man was electrocuted in Cheung Shou Street, near the Bittakshing Dispensary. An overhead electric wire snapped, and one of the broken ends dropped on to the man's shoulder, the high potential causing instant death.—*Canton Gazette.*

**AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.****NEW EXCHANGE BUILDING FOR CANTON.**

The Automatic Telephone Department has invited Mayor Lam Wan Koi, to lay the foundation stone of the new exchange building being built on Tai Ping Maloo.

Work has been progressing in satisfactory manner on the site of the new building, and the foundations are now completed. With the laying of the foundation stone, construction of the building will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible so as to permit of the installation of the new automatic telephone service with the least possible delay.

This will be the first extensive automatic service to be installed in South China, and it may be mentioned that before the decision was made to have an automatic service displace the present manual service, an experimental service of a hundred lines was put up, and thoroughly tested for a period of about two years. During the period of test, the service gave every satisfaction, not a single instance of serious derangement occurring, while minor troubles happened but rarely.—*Canton Gazette.*

**PEASANTS' UNIONS.****KIANGSI'S WAR ON COMMUNISTS.**

According to the *Canton Gazette* in order to exterminate the Communists who have been creating disturbances for the past few months in southern and western Kiangsi, the Kiangsi Provincial Government has ordered the immediate dissolution of all peasants' unions throughout the two regions so as to prevent Communists from exploiting the ignorant peasants. Plans as recommended by Mr. Chen Li Kiang, Provincial Commissioner of Education, for the benefit of misguided youths who have joined the Communists are now being formulated by the Provincial Government.

**RUBBISH DUMPS IN CANTON.****SPECIAL SCAVENGER STAFF ENGAGED.**

The Bureau of Public Safety and the Bureau of Public Works have, says the *Canton Gazette*, jointly laid a proposal before the Municipal Administrative Council urging the engagement of a special gang of coolies to clear all rubbish and rubble heaps in the city. It is also stated that the sidewalks of many maloes are littered with rubble.

In the proposal, it is explained that nearly all these rubbish mounds consist of debris thrown out by people when clearing the sites of houses that have been burnt down or collapsed. The present staff of scavenging coolies are fully occupied in removing the daily refuse of the city and have no time at all to attend to the rubbish mounds.

After surveys by the Bureau of Public Works, it is estimated that there is a huge quantity of rubbish requiring removal from the city, and that the work would cost about \$5,300.

The two Bureaux propose jointly to shoulder the responsibility of clearing the city of these unsightly dumps, and further propose that strict warning be broadcast to the public prohibiting the dumping of rubbish into the street or on vacant lots.

**THE CHINESE NATIONALISTS.****NEW MOVE IN THE UNITED STATES.**

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says Dr. C. C. Wu, claiming to represent the new Nationalist Government in Nanking, has asked the State Department to negotiate a new Treaty giving China the management of her own finances and abolishing the hated extraterritoriality. He threatens that, unless the United States recognises the new Chinese Government soon, Great Britain will get ahead of her in so doing.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, who himself has raised the Nationalist flag over the Legation, declined to make any comment on Dr. Wu's statement beyond an expression of the hope that Great Britain would maintain its traditional policy by recognising the Government in power in Peking.

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.****QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT.**

Miss Edith Pye, the British member of the Women's International League's mission of friendship to Chinese women, spoke on China in Manchester on June 14th. She writes to *The Times* that having just returned from China it was clear that in Peking, as in Hankow, Nanking, Shanghai, and Canton, the educated Chinese were solidly behind the Nationalist Government, believing it to be the expression of their ideal. Immediate recognition by Great Britain would be likely to help considerably in upholding the forces that are working against disintegration and for the upholding of orderly civilian rule.

**AMERICAN AIMS IN CHINA.****M. BERTHELOT'S LONDON VISIT.**

Writing about the questions which were likely to be discussed by M. Philippe Berthelot, the Secretary-General to the Quai d'Orsay, who was then in London, the *Journal* remarks that the campaign which is being carried on by the Chinese Nationalists to obtain equality with the Powers and at the same time to destroy institutions such as the Salt Tax, which are China's only productive sources of wealth, is being openly supported by America in order to ruin European competition, in particular British competition.

"Here is a good opportunity for us," declares the newspaper, "to collaborate with the British and prove to them that they were wrong in seeing in certain recent diplomatic acts a tendency on the part of France to take sides with America against them."

**ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.****MAGISTRATE'S FAIRNESS TOWARDS HAWKERS.**

"I will not agree to these men being arrested for obstruction unless I am satisfied that they have been properly warned," said Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning when several Chinese hawkers appeared for causing obstruction in Centre Street.

A Chinese constable told his Worship that he was specially sent out to arrest the defendants who were known to be obstructing the thoroughway. The hawkers had not been warned before their arrest. They were accordingly discharged and the Magistrate pointed out that if he had convicted under similar circumstances a hawker putting down his wares to make a sale would be liable to arrest. "It makes life impossible for them. Unless I am satisfied that there has been a previous warning and the man has persisted in remaining in the spot, I am not going to convict."

The Police Officer who prosecuted remarked that the arrest had been carried out following the instructions of the C.S.P.

**COOK FACES MURDER CHARGE.**

The charge against the cook of the s.s. *Perlek* for the murder of a fellow cook with a kitchen knife will be heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy on Friday morning at 11.15 a.m.

The defendant first appeared before the Court last Saturday but a formal remand was granted on the application of Mr. T. Murphy, A.D.C.I. who said that he would be ready to proceed with the case in a week.

The defendant is seventeen years of age.

**AN INTREPID BURGLAR.**

A youthful Chinese who appeared on Saturday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindell for theft of a gold band from No. 52, Bonham Road, received a sentence of ten strokes with the birch.

It was stated that the defendant had been previously employed at a house adjacent to the premises he visited, and that in gaining access he had to climb a length of piping, down another pipe, and finally had a dangerous climb along a narrow ledge with a climb up a drain pipe.

**MORPHIA PILLS.**

Two Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy on Saturday morning for being in possession of 551 morphia pills and offering and procuring them for smoking. Revenue Officer Grimmett prosecuted and applied for the discharge of the second defendant as there was no evidence against him. Mr. F. H. Loebeby appeared for the first defendant, and the second charge was withdrawn as the witness for the prosecution had left the Colony.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$1,000 with the alternative of six months' imprisonment.

**DETECTIVE WHO WAS "TOO PROUD TO BE SEARCHED."**

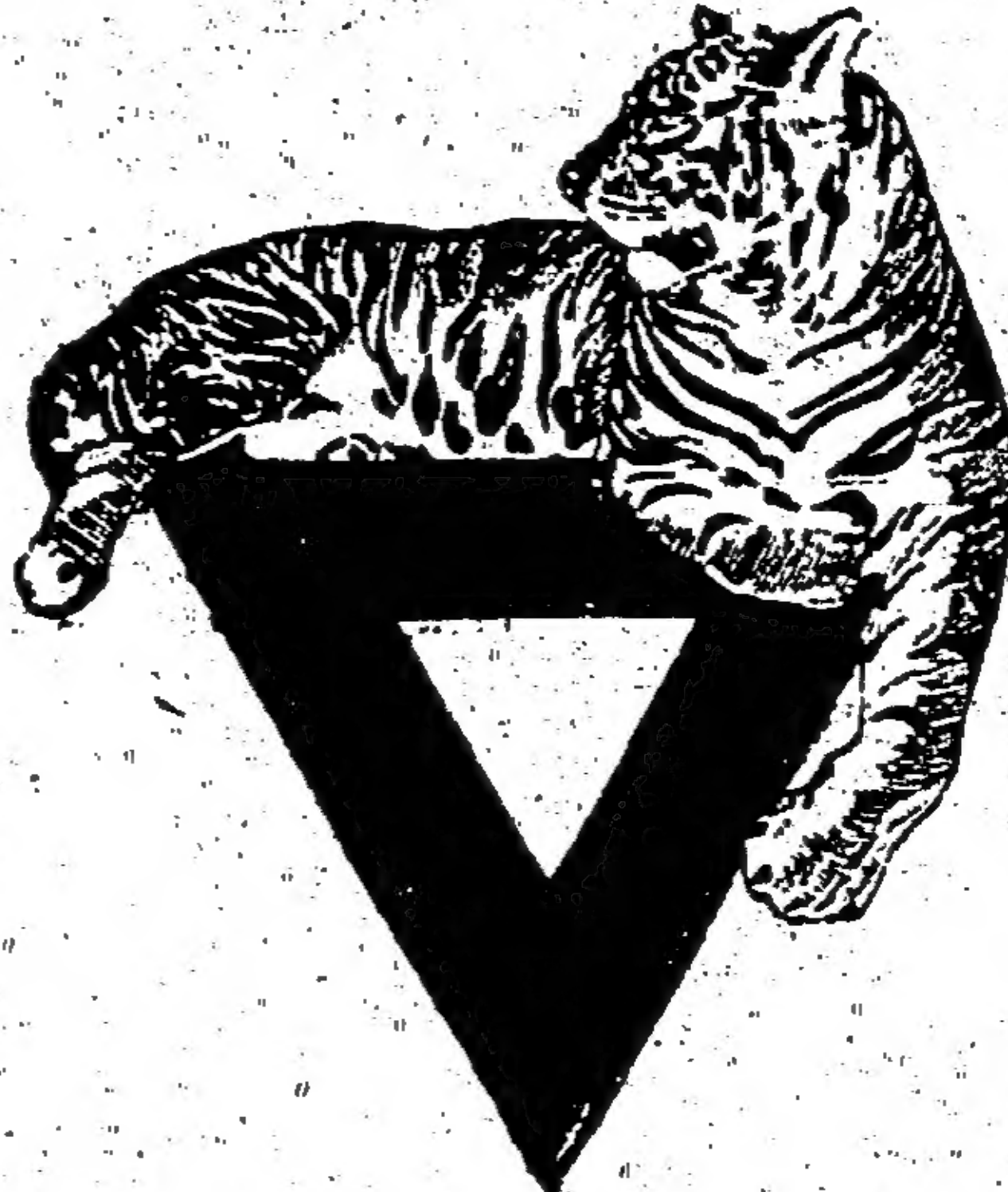
At the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday an alert looking man, with beaky nose and square jaw appeared on a charge of resisting search. It was stated that he was employed by the police as a detective, but was liable to search like anyone else. When asked to submit to this process by an authorized searcher he put a strenuous resistance and had to be taken to the police station.

Defendant who made a vigorous and by no means unskillful defence said that there was a conspiracy against him by other Chinese members of the force. He showed his pass to the searcher and was going past the man when he was violently assaulted. The prisoner had a good record and had been employed by the police since April. Remarking that it was a clear case Mr. Schofield said that defendant was obviously "too proud to be searched." He would be fined \$25 with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

**GRAND TATTOO EMBLEM.****TIGER COUCHANT ON RED TRIANGLE.****EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS.**

The illustration given below shows the heraldic emblem selected to be used for all publicity matter, such as posters, pamphlets, etc., in connection with the Grand Military tattoo to be held at Happy Valley next September.

There was a capital response to the design competition, the prize being awarded to Mr. Pun U-Ying's tiger couchant on a Red Triangle. The Red Triangle, of course, is the symbol of the Y.M.C.A. which is taking a prominent part in the arrangements, etc., and which will benefit by the proceeds.



The tiger represents China, the new peaceful China, keeping her strength in reserve to defend herself if need be against aggression, couchant instead of rampant as she has been of late.

**EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS.**

An exhibition of the designs—there were 93 in all—sent in for the Emblem Competition will be held in the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A., City Hall, to-morrow and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th July. Admission to the exhibition will be free and it will be open from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The designs will be returned to the competitors after the exhibition in cases where stamped and addressed envelopes were sent with them. Owners of other drawings can get them on application to the secretary.

**DEATH OF MR. H. PERCY SMITH.****FORMER WELL-KNOWN ACCOUNTANT IN THE COLONY.****FOUNDER OF THE FIRM OF PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**

News was received by cable in the Colony on Saturday that Mr. H. Percy Smith, the founder of Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming, the well-known firm of accountants and auditors, who retired in June, 1925, had died at Barnmouth, North Wales, where he had taken up his residence.

Although Mr. Smith only commenced to practice in Hong Kong in 1904, he made his first acquaintance with the Colony as far back as 1898 when he came on a holiday and stayed a couple of months as the guest of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, the solicitors, Sir William Wilkinson, of the Consular Service, the brother of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, being one of Mr. Smith's greatest school friends.

The success which Mr. Smith achieved in business in the Colony he attributed in a very large measure to his friendship with the late Sir Paul Chater. Another former resident who helped considerably to give him a good start was Mr. J. Arnold, the father of the present Secretary of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, and nephew of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby. Mr. Arnold at that time occupied the position of his son now holds, and also did a good deal of auditing. When he retired he passed on practically the whole of his business to Mr. Smith.

After practicing some time on his own account Mr. Smith entered into a partnership agreement with Mr. Fleming of Manila and with Mr. Seth of Hong Kong. The partnership with Mr. Fleming was dissolved some time before Mr. Smith's retirement but the firm in Manila continued to be known as Fleming, Percy Smith and Seth, and the original title Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming is also retained by the firm in Hong Kong, the two partners now being Mr. J. H. Seth and Mr. S. Hampden Ross.

Mr. Smith leaves a wife, two sons, one of whom is an officer in the Indian Army, and a daughter. His only relative now in the Colony is Mrs. H. T. Jackson, the wife of the Assistant Director of Public Works, a niece. His nephew, Mr. Crowther Smith, formerly practised as a solicitor here but went home some years ago and entered the Holy Orders. The late Mr. Smith was a prominent Mason and held high office in the Craft.

**DEATH OF CAPT. DAVENPORT.****WELL KNOWN NAME IN AUSTRALIA.****PASSES AWAY IN HONG KONG.**

We regret to record the death of Captain Henry Davenport, a name familiar in shipping and business circles in many parts of Australia and the adjacent islands. He was admitted to the Matilda Hospital last Wednesday and passed away at 11.30 on Friday night.

Capt. Davenport was born in London in April, 1883, and he was therefore 45 years of age. When three years old he was taken by his parents to New Zealand. After graduating at the Christchurch High School, he went through a course of business training and for a number of years was engaged in South Sea Islands trade. At one period he held a position on a plantation, an enterprise in which Capt. O'Keefe was concerned. During his sea career Capt. Davenport had often visited Hong Kong and his name was well known locally.

Capt. Davenport leaves a wife and three sons in Suva, Samoa and a sister in Christchurch, with whom, and with other relatives at home, much sympathy will be felt.

**The Funeral.**

The funeral took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday morning in the presence of a few friends including Capt. Miller, Messrs. G. P. Lammert, H. W. Hammond, Butcher, Blyth, Cook, Smith, Lui, and Chen Loai Akun, the last named being a business man from Rabaul, New Guinea, and a friend of Capt. Davenport.

The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, of the Mission to Seamen, conducted the service. Among the wreaths sent was one from the widow, Mrs. Davenport, on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. O. Davenport, relatives in London. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson (Smith), Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Dand, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Mr. H. W. Hammond, Mr. Hannigan and children, Mr. Woo (St. Francis Hotel), Mr. J. E. Adlam (Sydney), Mr. E. J. T. Cook, Mr. Akun, Old Friends in Kowloon, and Miss Daisy O'Keefe floral tributes from the Hospital were from Mrs. J. A. Johnson and Rev. H. Davies, Mr. W. F. O. David (Chinese Maritime Customs) and Mr. F. S. Smith (Messrs. Dodwell & Co.).

**THE EASY WRITING****ROYAL TYPEWRITER**

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Because it does run easier, the Royal Typewriter increases the amount of work produced by the operator.

The drop-forged steel rails on which the Royal's carriage travels are of the utmost density and smoothness. Mounted under huge steam trip hammers, the rails are then hard-ened, ground, and again hardened in electric furnaces. On these super smooth ground ball raceways, the Royal's carriage travels with unequalled lightness and ease.

Using the Easy-Writing Royal, the stenographer does more work without tiring, and at the same time turns out letters perfectly aligned, inviting to the eye, instantly readable—a credit to the operator and to her employer.

By means of a unitary carriage with three point suspension, the paper is held vibrationless at the moment of type impact, and being locked in position on both upper and lower case, it insures perfect alignment, unusually clear-cut impressions, and the utmost in manifold quality.

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## INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of 23 Per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR Ending 30th JUNE, 1928, at Rate of 2.04 Per Dollar.

The DIVIDEND will be Payable on and after TUESDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1928, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Vouchers.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 23rd JULY, to SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, 1928 (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
A. C. HYNES,  
Chief Manager,  
Hong Kong, 10th July, 1928. [6486]

THE HONG KONG LAND  
INVESTMENT & AGENCY  
CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th JUNE, 1928, will be Payable on THURSDAY, 2nd AUGUST, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, 3, CHATER ROAD.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 21st JULY, to WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST (Both Days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
L. S. GREENHILL,  
Secretary,  
Hong Kong, 13th July, 1928. [6489]

HAI HO CONSERVANCY  
COMMISSION.

VACANCIES FOR THE POSITIONS OF ASSISTANT DREDGING SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Mechanical Engineers for the above positions.

Applications are required to give the following Particulars:—Name, Nationality, Date of Birth, Married or single, Qualifications, Previous Training, Positions held, Testimonials.

The following requirements are necessary:—

Age about 27 Years. Certificate of Mechanical Engineer with knowledge of Marine Engines, Workshop Equipment, Welding and Electrical Machinery, Photograph and Medical Certificate of fitness.

The conditions of appointment are:—The successful candidates to take up their appointments immediately.

The appointments may be terminated with 3 Months' Notice by either side.

The initial Salary of the employee will be \$1,250 with triennial increases until a maximum of \$1,425 is reached.

The possibilities of further promotion depend upon the employee's qualifications for promotion to the rank of Superintendent as well as upon vacancies in that rank.

A Rent Allowance will be issued to the employee.

A Superannuation Fund will be kept in the name of the employee.

Home furlough on full pay with second-class passage paid will be allowed for a period of 3 Months after every 5 Years of service.

All applications for the position must be in the hands of the undersigned by the 15th August, 1928.

R. S. CAMPBELL,  
Secretary,  
HAI HO CONSERVANCY COMMISSION, [6501]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF  
HONG KONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS  
No. 27 of 1928.IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM  
POWELL, LIMITED (AND  
RECEIVERS)AND  
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES  
ORDINANCE 1911.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that a Petition for confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the above Company from \$300,000.00 to \$100,000.00 was on the 4th Day of July, 1928, presented to the Supreme Court of Hong Kong and is now pending. A List of the Persons admitted to have been Creditors of the above Company on the 13th Day of July, 1928 (the Date fixed by the Registrar in pursuance of the Order of the Court in this matter dated the 6th Day of July, 1928) may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. DEACONS, the Solicitors to the Company at No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, at any Time during Usual Business Hours.

Any Person who claims to have been a Creditor of the Company and who is not entered in the said List and Claims to be so entered must on or before the 20th Day of JULY, 1928, send his Name and Address and the Particulars of his Claim and the Name and Address of his Solicitor (if any) to the Undersigned at No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed Reduction of Capital.

Dated this 13th Day of July, 1928.  
DEACONS,  
Solicitors to the Company,  
No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Victoria, Hong Kong. [6500]

## INTIMATIONS.

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TO BE LET OR SOLD—Commodious BUNGALOW at MAGAZINE GATE, near MOTOR ROAD, Good Garden. Private Garage. Apply: Box No 6273, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6273]

TO LET—Furnished, Four Room FLATS, at 16, MacDONNELL ROAD, with Modern Conveniences. For Particulars, Apply: XAVIER BROS., 2, QUEEN'S ROAD. Tel. C. 3216 or C. 2722. [6492]

TO LET—Furnished for 4 Months Four Roomed HOUSE on BOWEN ROAD, Small Garden. Moderate Rental. Apply: JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS. [6330]

FRONT PORTION OF SHOP TO LET, Central Position, Suitable for Milliner or Dress Maker, Moderate Rental. Apply: "Z." c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6463]

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, with Flush Installation, No. 5, CONVOY ROAD, Three 3 1/2 Rooms, E.L.A.S., Nos. 14 and 15, CONVOY ROAD. Apply to: H. M. H. NEMAZEE. [650]

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## SILVER WEDDING.

TAYLOR—CLENDEENIN—On June 17th, 1903, at Manila, Comdr. BASIL TAYLOR, R.N., second son of the late Col. the Rt. Hon. T. E. TAYLOR, M.P., to HARRIET, daughter of General H. B. OSOGBON, U.S. Army, and widow of Major PAUL CLENDEENIN, U.S. Army.

## DEATHS.

SMITH—On or about July 13th, at Barmouth, H. PERCY SMITH, formerly of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seib & Fleming, Hong Kong. Aged 70 years. [6504]

STEWART—On June 15th, at Ouchy, Switzerland, WALTER BOWEN-BANK OPEN STEWART, late of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

WATSON—On June 15th, at Melrose, MARGARET STEWART, daughter of the late Dr. T. BOSWELL WATSON, of Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.  
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

## The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 16th, 1928.

AN INCOME TAX FOR  
CHINA.

We believe in the principle of income tax, but we hate it in practice. Admitting that public revenue must be raised from somewhere we agree that taxation of incomes, upon a graduated scale, is a reasonably fair method of securing the money, but at the same time it is a complicated process if the burden is to be distributed equitably upon all members of the community earning more than the merest subsistence allowance. Some people, of course, will readily furnish the fullest information regarding their incomes and, in questions of doubt, may even give the State the benefit. But these are the elect. The majority, we are afraid, look upon the income tax form as a battle-ground where they

## INTIMATIONS.

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when dispensing  
good cheer.

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and a real knowledge  
of the subtleties  
that make for happy  
friendship.

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[50]

are called upon to pit their intelligence against that of the Income Tax commissioners. The result in England has been the elaboration of questionnaires calculated to drive the average householder to frenzy, and the establishment of a new professional class known as income tax experts who obtain handsome fees for helping their clients in this constantly waging war of wits.

It is characteristic of the Chinese politicians to ignore these difficulties in the way of income tax collection and to resolve quite casually that an income tax shall be "promulgated in China in accordance with the latest foreign practice." The advisability of introducing an income tax has been canvassed on more than one occasion both in Hong Kong and Singapore, and the general opinion, we believe, has always been that the scheme was impracticable, or at any rate that the results would not be worth the tremendous administrative expenditure and trouble involved. Of course, we are referring to a tax collected upon a fair and accurate assessment of the income of each individual. To secure that, an army of inspectors would be needed and it is not difficult to imagine the resentment which would be aroused when they were let loose from one end of China to the other, armed with the necessary power to examine the books of every trader. We are inclined to think that it would be sufficient to start another national revolution. The confusion, ill-feeling and possibilities for fraud are terrible to contemplate but, even so the subject does not lack its humorous side. It is amusing to picture the Christian General

and Marshal CHANG, KAI SHEK, struggling to fill up their income tax forms correctly, and we should not envy the task of the Government inspector whose very unpleasant duty it might be to criticise the returns which these eminent gentlemen sent in.

The more we study the activities of the political groups the more we are convinced that the task of "rehabilitating" China is one entirely outside of their power. They pass resolutions which look very fine on paper, but they must all be intended for export purposes only. No one in the country appears to take the slightest notice of them and they certainly do not have any effect on the general situation. The root of the trouble apparently is that the politicians will not face practical issues. They want to govern according to the text-book and they do not, or will not, realise that China is not yet in a fit state for text-book government. The one way of salvation lies in granting a very liberal amount of autonomy to the provinces. The military leaders in the provinces will take it whether it is granted or not and the politicians, therefore, if they were wise, would make a virtue of necessity and strengthen their own position by so doing. Marshal LI TSAR HAYN's suggestion that the two Kwang provinces should be given a free hand to govern themselves and to tax themselves for one year was a practical proposition, but it was foolishly rejected. The local governments are in the best position to tackle local problems and if they were openly granted a full measure of liberty they would be more inclined to work harmoniously with a central executive committee in Nanking or Peking, whose authority, in any case, must for some time to come be merely nominal. There would then be a prospect of order being restored and gradually the central group of executive officials might be able to establish some loose form of control out of which a stable government might evolve. As it is now they are merely a debating society.

The late Dame Hester Hart, of the Imperial Hotel, Bournemouth, widow of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, left £42,778, net, personality £42,490.

The late Mr. Bertram Giles, C.M.G., of Nanking, and of the Bushies, Outlands Chase, Weybridge, one of H.M.'s Consuls-General in China, in charge at Nanking during the recent trouble and before that Consul-General successively at Tainan and at Canton, who died on March 28th, aged 54, left unsettled property of the gross value of £1,638, with net personality £289.

Among the ladies summoned to the Court held at Buckingham Palace by the King and Queen on June 13th was Lady Addis who presented Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard, her daughter.

Two Chinese cases of enteric were reported yesterday.

The name of the Oriental Trading Company (Hong Kong) Ltd., has been struck off the register of companies.

Sergt. M. A. Johnson, M.M., has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the H.K.V.D.C., with effect from July 4th.

The appointment of Mr. B. F. Church as Assistant Government Marine Surveyor with effect from July 5th, is gazetted.

Colonel H. A. Stewart has been appointed to be Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, North and South China Commands.

At a gathering of friends at the Langham Hotel Dr. and Mrs. Stuart Holden were presented with a portrait of Dr. Holden by Mr. F. O. Salisbury. The presentation was made by Dr. F. B. Meyer, who referred to the service Dr. Holden had rendered to the cause of Evangelical religion in connection with St. Paul's Church, Portmanning, the China Inland Mission, and the Keswick Convention, as well as China, the United States, and elsewhere.

TRIBUTE TO SIR C.  
CLEMENTI.EULOGY BY SECRETARY  
OF STATE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S  
OPTIMISM.

REPRESENTATION FOR  
KOWLOON.

Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor of Hong Kong, no sooner arrived in England on a well-deserved holiday, says the *China Express & Telegraph*, than he had a very high compliment paid to him by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Speaking at the Corona Club dinner, and before an audience which included about a dozen present and past Colonial governors, Mr. Amery said the success and achievements of the Crown Colonies had been due to the exercise by their overseas Governors and Proconsuls of good-will and common sense in the performance of the high duties entrusted to them. In this connection he specially eulogised the work of Sir Cecil Clementi, who "weathered the storm" in Hong Kong. To Sir Cecil's tact and accessibility, not to mention his unsurpassed knowledge of the language and literature of the people, was due the great improvement in the relations between Canton and Hong Kong, and to such an extent had conditions improved that he had been able to come home on a short holiday.

During his stay in England it is understood that Sir Cecil Clementi will consult with the Colonial Office on matters which have an important bearing on proposals for increasing the commercial intercourse between the British and Chinese of South China, as well as matters relating to the constitution of Hong Kong which are intended to give progressive Kowloon, on the mainland, a voice in the affairs of the Colony.

All accounts, says the paper, speak glowingly of the tranquillity enjoyed by Canton since the elimination of the Communist menace. To quote the words of Sir Cecil Clementi himself:—

"General Li Chi Sen seeks to maintain order in Kwangtung province and all the officials are working hard for the rehabilitation of the southern provinces. Kwangai has been free from war for some time, and I understand that they are doing remarkably well in that province. If the Canton officials succeed in suppressing brigandage and piracy in Kwangtung, that is all that can be expected of them at the present time and under present conditions. And I believe that they will make a sincere effort to do it. The people of Kwangtung want to turn Kwangtung into a model province."

With regard to Hong Kong Sir Cecil is an optimist. Hong Kong, he says, has made a remarkable recovery, trade is doing very well indeed, and the revenue is approaching the best years before the troubles.

MR. H. W. LOOKER'S  
CONFESSION.VICTIMISED BY A  
"WELSHER"

Mr. Looker, M.P. for South-East Essex, confessed to the Parliamentary Committee on the Totalitarian Bill that he had been the victim of a "welsher."

"It was at a point-to-point meeting near where I live," he said. "There was a long row of book-makers, and I made a small investment with one. The horse won, and the man disappeared."

Mr. Looker for many years had his home in Hong Kong where in those days there were no "bookies" and where the pari-mutuel and cash sweeps provide sufficient outlet for one's money at the races. He is now a resident of Great Baddow, Chelmsford.

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast, and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, stated:—

Pressure is highest to the east of Japan. The typhoon is now 300 miles W.S.W. of Hong Kong, moving westward.

Local Forecast:—S.E. winds, moderate, generally cloudy.

THE WEATHER DURING  
JUNE.

According to the meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Hong Kong, during June the maximum temperature was 89.3 on June 27th and the minimum temperature 71.6 on June 6th. There were 176 hours of sunshine during the month. The rainfall was 15.130 inches.

The rainfall for the month at the Botanical Gardens was 13.84 inches on 16 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, 10.89 inches on 21 days and at the Police Station, Taiipo, 16.91 on 21 days.

## THE TYPHOON.

PASSES 100 MILES TO  
THE SOUTH.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGES.

The Colony was lucky in escaping the typhoon which was expected to strike here on Saturday morning. It passed 100 miles to the South but had the storm held on in the anticipated direction we should have caught it badly. As it was the high wind did very little damage, all possible precautions having been taken in good time.

Beyond a few gusts of wind and driving rain the morning passed quietly but during the night the gale rose and it was blowing very strongly about 2 a.m. on Sunday morning.

The Star Ferry boats stripped of their awnings maintained the service and the Chinese ferry services were only slightly disorganised.

Motor buses and trams ran as usual but the Peak tram service was interrupted for a short time.

At sea, all precautions having been taken there was little to fear. The strong north-easterly gale was felt most at the eastern end of the harbour where the wind prevailed at gale force for several hours. The *a.s. Kinshan* which should have sailed for Canton on Saturday night had to leave the wharf at 8.30 p.m. and went to Shamshuipo for shelter where the Company's other three vessels were already at anchor.

On the Peak the typhoon wind was felt very strongly, a gale blowing rain, but so far as could be ascertained no damage has been done.

The wind was still strong yesterday morning and typhoon signals were displayed at the usual stations. As the day wore on the wind moderated and from noon onwards a fine if dull day, as regards weather, was enjoyed.

WHAT HAPPENED IN HONG  
KONG.INDIAN WATCHMEN'S  
ORDEAL.

A patrol around the Colony yesterday revealed no serious damage to house property. There were also no landside reported. In the harbour, however, one small sampan turned turtle on Saturday at 2 p.m. but all the occupants were saved.

About that time, two Indian watchmen employed on Kellet Island nearly lost their lives. They were returning to the island in a small row boat from the Praya East Reclamation, off Percival Street, and when half way out, a sudden gust of wind drove the boat out of its course. The tide was running very strongly against the two Indians, and as they were not experienced boatmen, they were soon in difficulties.

A large crowd of Chinese gathered on the embankment watching the two helpless men in the boat. They struggled with the wind and waves for about half an hour, and every wave looked as if it would capsize them. The crowd of Chinese closed their eyes in fright when a particularly big wave came along and four little boys were calling lustily upon Allah.

The two watchmen are doomed," said the Chinese solemnly. The boat was carried further and further westward, until a friendly gust of wind drove it close to the new Praya wall near Tin Lok Lane. One of the watchmen at once leaped for the wall and managed to clamber up on all fours. Once on terra firma, he lost no time in undoing his turban, and tying a stone in one end of it, he threw it out as a life line to the other man in the dancing little boat. After several attempts, the life line was secured and those on shore pulled it to a place of safety.

The two men who had gone through the trying ordeal wept like children when the four little Indian boys rushed up to them crying with joy at seeing their fathers saved ashore. It was fortunate that before setting out the two men decided to leave the boys behind, telling them to seek shelter with some friends as the night was too rough for them to be taken aboard the boat. Hampered by four children, there would have been hardly a chance to make the shore.

## The River Service.

The Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company resumed their service last night. The *Lungshan* sailed at the usual time for Canton and the *Kinshan* was to leave at the usual time this morning.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

## GREATEST SQUALL VELOCITY

76 M.P.H.

The Royal Observatory report issued at 10 a.m. yesterday states:—This typhoon formed on July 10th, in a trough of low pressure between Guam and the Philippines. At 6 a.m. on July 10th the centre was in about latitude 14° N. and longitude 132° E. It reached the coast of N. Luzon on the morning of July 12th, travelling on a W.N.W. track, and passed about

(Continued on next Column).

RETIREMENT OF MR. H. T.  
JACKMAN.TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN  
PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT.TO-DAY'S PRESENTATION AT  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Mr. H. T. JACKMAN, the Assistant Director of Public Works, has retired from Government Service and, with Mrs. JACKMAN, is leaving for Home by the *Bawalpindi* on Saturday. In the normal course of events Mr. JACKMAN would not have left the Colony until next year when he would have completed his full term of service, but he has been suffering from ill-health for some time past and it is under medical advice that he is now retiring a few months earlier than was anticipated. His many friends sincerely hope that he will quickly recover his strength in England, and will live long to enjoy a thoroughly well-earned pension for it is recognised in all quarters that when in office he was a particularly hard and conscientious worker.

Mr. JACKMAN came to Hong Kong as an executive engineer in 1903 and was appointed Second Assistant Director of Public Works in 1920. He acted as Director of Public Works, and as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the first time for a short period in 1923 and again for a longer term when the Hon. Mr. H. T. CREASY was on leave last year.

There will be a gathering of the members of the Public Works Department at Government House this (Monday) afternoon when there will be an official leave taking and Mr. JACKMAN's colleagues will make him a presentation to testify to their good-will and to mark the esteem in which he is, and always will be, regarded by them.

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN  
FAR EAST.

The following moves of troops in addition to those already announced during 1928-29 have been approved by the War Office:—2nd Bn. Wilts. Regt., from India to Shanghai; 1st Bn. Northants Regt., from Shanghai to Malia; 2nd Bn. Welch Regt., from Shanghai to Singapore; 2nd Bn. Suffolk Regt., and 1st Bn. Beds and Herts Regt., from Shanghai to India; 1st Bn. East Yorkshire Regt., from Ceylon to India; 2nd Bn. the Duke of Wellington's Regt., from Singapore to India.

## WAR SONG OF THE SOUTH.

(Translated—very roughly—from the original Chinese of a soldier in the army of Yen Ts-shan, which, according to report, has entered Peking carrying more umbrellas than rifles.)

In days of sunny weather  
We keep them tightly rolled,  
We faced the rain together  
When orders were "Unfold";  
Where'er the battle drifted,  
Where'er we walked or ran,  
We kept our brolied lifted—  
Until the glass had shifted—  
The army of Tsi-shan!

Oh mighty were the splashes  
Of footsteps facing forth,  
When, having no goloshes,  
We started for the North;  
The maidens wept their follies,  
The boys observed us go;  
The rain came down in volleys  
When first we opened brolied  
To march against the foe.

And torn was many a cover,  
And many a rib was bent,  
Before the fray was over,  
That left our hearts content.  
For Chang has left the fighting,  
And would not wait to hear  
The sound of our affrighting,  
Victoriously smiting.

Umbrellas on his rear!—  
By E. V. Knox ("Evoc") in the  
London Morning Post.

30 miles S. of Pratas on the afternoon of July 13th on a N.W. or W.N.W. track; thus threatening Hong Kong.

Its course then became more westerly, however, and it appeared that Hong Kong might escape with only a strong breeze. But by about noon on the 14th it had about 2 a.m. on the 15th, it remained nearly stationary, 100 miles to the South of Hong Kong, and increased in intensity.

## Greatest Squall Velocity.

After 2 a.m. on the 15th it began to move again on a westerly track and is now, 10 a.m., more than 100 miles to the South West of Hong Kong.

The greatest squall velocity at the Observatory was at the rate of 78 m.p.h. at 11.20 p.m. on the 14th. The wind being then due East.

The typhoon apparently caused some damage in N. Luzon, no observations from Aparri having been received between 9 p.m. on the 11th and 6 a.m. on the 13th.

The wireless station at Pratas was out of action between 3 p.m. on the 13th and 6 p.m. on the 14th. One ship reported winds of hurricane force to the North of the centre, and another force 10 to the West of the centre.



## LI TSAI HSIN ON THE MANCHURIAN SETTLEMENT.

NATIONALIST WISHES TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

CHIANG KAI SHEK CONTINUES NEGOTIATIONS.

### REORGANISATION SCHEMES FOR KUOMINTANG ARMIES.

The question of the Nationalist attitude to Manchuria has again been to the fore in Peking, and there appears to be some weight of opinion on the side of those who wish to carry the war still further north and subdue the three provinces by force of arms. At the same time it is realised that in starting any military offensive in Manchuria, the Southerners would find themselves opposed not only to General Chang Hsueh Liang's army, but to foreign interests and especially of course to Japan. For this reason even the most warlike seem inclined to a peaceful settlement.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, discussing the same question at Peking, seems to discount the authority of Chang Hsueh Liang. He is of the opinion that if Chang shows unwillingness to come into line with the Nationalist Government, all that would be necessary would be for the Nationalists to appeal to the Manchurian people, who are heartily tired of war. The people would then rise up against Chang Hsueh Liang and drive him out, and would willingly take their place under the Nationalist banner.

At the same time a *Reuter* cable reports that the Marshal Chiang Kai Shek received the Fengtien peace delegation last night, and it is rumoured that negotiations are going on smoothly.

The Southern military leaders have drawn up proposals for the disbandment of many of their soldiers and the reorganisation of the Nationalist armies upon a peace basis. The army will be reconstituted in fifty or sixty divisions as a national defence force, and the supreme power will be taken from the Commander-in-Chief and vested in a Military Organisation Committee.

#### MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

(Wah Ts. Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 15th.

In expressing his personal view regarding steps to be taken to deal with the Fengtienese, a Nationalist military leader says that the Kuomintang party branch in Manchuria territory as well as the Commission in charge of the proposed expedition to Manchuria have repeatedly urged the Central Government to take drastic measures to root out General Chang Hsueh Liang's influence in the Three Eastern Provinces in order that the Manchurian Government may be returned to the Manchurian people. It is feared, however, that if war were carried into Manchurian territory, it would be attended with diplomatic difficulties with Japan, especially in view of the fact that Japanese people have immense interests invested in Southern Manchuria. For this reason there is doubt whether a decision will be reached by war or by peaceful settlement.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, after he arrived at Peking, expressed his views on the problem of reconciliation with the Fengtienese party. He was insistent on the point that it was not necessary that the Nationalist Government should grant any great concession to General Chang Hsueh Liang in return for his submission to the Nationalists nor was there any necessity for resorting to belligerent action in the event of General Chang stubbornly keeping himself independent of the central authorities. The Manchurian people were tired of wars and, if the Nationalist Government would seize the opportunity of appealing to them with the "Three People's" doctrine, it was not improbable that they would rise to overthrow his inherited regime.

With regard to the disarmament problem Marshal Li has no comment to make.

#### FENGTIEN DELEGATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 15th.

Chiang Kai Shek held a reception of the Fengtien peace delegates last night, and it is unofficially reported that negotiations are going on smoothly.

#### BRITISH ATTITUDE TO MANCHURIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15th.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain said His Majesty's Government regards Manchuria as a part of China and does not recognise that Japan has any special interests there other than those conferred by Treaty and those mentioned in Baron Shidchary's statement to the Plenary Session of the Washington Conference on February 2nd, 1922.

Sir Austen replied in the negative to a question whether any other signatory of the Nine-Power Washington Treaty (apart from the protests by the Peking and Nanking Governments) had stated that it does not recognise that Japan has special rights or interests in Manchuria.

## LINER'S CARGO PILLAGED.

£800 OF SILK STOLEN.

GOODS HIDDEN IN BUNKERS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WELLINGTON, July 15th.

The most extensive case of pillaging a ship's cargo ever recorded in New Zealand was discovered when the liner *Araucaria* arrived at Auckland from London last week. Twenty-two cases of silks, consigned to an Auckland firm, were found when landed to be £900 sterling short of their value.

A police search of the vessel resulted in the discovery of 81 rolls, valued at £200, cunningly hidden in the stokehold, while three sacks of silks and a quantity of cigarettes were hidden in the bunks.

#### FENG'S MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 15th.

Feng Yu Hsiang's spokesman states that Feng Yu Hsiang is staying a few days at Paotingfu before going on to Sinhsiang. It is uncertain whether he will attend the Fifth Plenary Session, but he is willing to do so if wanted for discussions.

#### CHINA'S FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

T. V. SOONG'S DIFFICULTIES AT PEKING.

CANTON AND HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 15th.

The *North China Daily News* states that Mr. T. V. Soong's visit to Peking was delayed a week because of the probability that the military chiefs were going to Peking.

Marshal Li Tsai Hsin's decision to go to Peking made it certain that a decision would be reached there before the Kuomintang's plenary session.

Mr. Soong's task is the more complicated, the representatives from Canton and Hankow having declared for one year's "financial independence." The financial conference threw out their proposals, but it is almost certain they will be carried through, as the opposition is directed against the whole Nanking regime.

"Mr. Soong" continues, the writer "will undoubtedly meet this opposition in Peking."

#### RELIEF WORK.

A decision to appropriate \$300,000 from the fund for overseas Chinese for the relief of Peking, Shensi and the three special districts of Chahar, Jehol and Suiyuan was reached at a meeting of the Government at Nanking yesterday. It was also decided to adopt the proposed metric system of weights and measures for China.

#### CHANG TSUNG-CHANG THE UNWANTED.

HAREN AT DAIREN.

RETREATING TO MONGOLIA?

PEKING, July 5th.

The notorious former military governor of Shanbung, Chang Tsung Chang, finds himself in a novel predicament, says a *United Press* correspondent. He has a smallish army what is left of the unwieldy horde he once ruled, but nobody of his own size to fight with.

When the Mukden troops left North China for Manchuria, they declined to take Chang Tsung Chang and his soldiers along. When the Nationalists arrived, they refused Chang's offer to become a good Nationalist.

So Chang and his soldiers were stranded in the no-man's land between Tientsin and the Great Wall, with the prospect that the Nationalists will drive them out as soon as they consolidate their position in Southern Chihli.

Chang's wife and concubines have gone to Dairen, and he is said to have a comfortable sum of money salted in Dairen banks. But if he leaves his army, his career is ended. No warlord wants to give up an army, even a smallish one.

So the big man, who is credited with the starvation of many thousands in Shanbung due to his disreputable administration, is considering a scheme to move his troops to Mongolia, where they can live on the country. There is always the chance, he believes, that he can "come back."

## THE RETURN OF LIQUOR.

THE SNARE OF THE SALOON.

CURE FOR SOCIAL DECADENCE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 15th.

In view of the letter of Mr. Raskob, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, to his subordinate committee men and other leaders, prohibition is bound to be an important issue in the forthcoming Presidential Election.

The letter says "social conditions throughout the country have reached a state of decadence that demands correction. My feeling is that a scheme to control the manufacture, sale, transportation and consumption of intoxicating liquor, under which it will be at hand for home consumption and which will prevent the return of the saloon—the medium through which the use of liquor is abused—would, in such communities as vote for it under the Local Option Law, be welcomed by all."

#### SINGAPORE DOCK.

THE JOURNEY RENEWED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, July 15th.

The second half of the Singapore Dock, which was held up by bad weather, is now passing through the Straits.

#### DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE.

ALLIED COMMISSIONS OF CONTROL WITHDRAWN.

BULGARIA A TRANSGRESSOR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, July 15th.

A statement on the present position regarding the execution of the disarmament clauses in the Peace Treaties was made to-day by the Foreign Secretary in reply to a Parliamentary question.

He said the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria respectively had now all been withdrawn because they had accomplished their task to an extent which the former Allied Governments considered on the whole satisfactory and adequate.

In the case of all these countries, except Austria, the final detailed reports which the Commissions of Control drew up on the termination of their mission had been communicated to the League Council who, on the withdrawal of the Commission became, under the Peace Treaties, responsible for investigating any subsequent breaches of the disarmament clauses.

As regards Austria, the Commission's final report had not yet been presented to the League Council, but there were certain outstanding points regarding the conversion of munition factories to industrial use, which were still the subject of negotiations between the ex-Allied Governments and the Austrian Government.

As regards Hungary, in communicating the Commission's final report to the League Council, the ex-Allied Governments drew its attention to certain reservations expressed by the commission regarding the application of recruiting laws in Hungary.

Bulgaria's Shortcomings.

As regards Bulgaria, in communicating the Commission's final report to the League Council the ex-Allied Governments drew its attention to the frequency of non-execution or transgression of the new military laws regarding recruiting and Army organisation, although the laws themselves, if loyally observed, were such as to assure a satisfactory application of the Treaty stipulations.

The attention of the Council was also drawn to the fact that the Bulgarian Government had not yet fulfilled its undertaking to revise Article 71 of the Constitution, which asserts a principle of conscription of military service which is incompatible with the stipulations of the Peace Treaties.

As regards Germany, an agreement was reached at Geneva in December, 1926, between the ex-Allied Governments and the German Government whereby after the withdrawal of the Commission of Control, certain experts were attached to the diplomatic missions of the ex-Allied Governments at Berlin, with a view to reaching an agreement as to the final execution of certain points which at the date of the withdrawal of the Commission of Control could not be regarded as having been completely carried out.

Considerable progress has been made in the settlement of these outstanding points, which concern, among other things, the reorganisation of the police.

## BRITISH REPLY TO KELLOGG.

FORMAL SUBMISSION TO DOMINIONS.

PREPARED TO SIGN REVISED PACT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15th.

The British answer to the Kellogg anti-war pact proposal has been drafted and will be communicated to the Dominions after ratification by the Cabinet to-morrow. It will probably be transmitted to Washington this week.

The *Observer's* diplomatic correspondent says that the communication of the contents to the Dominions is only a formality, because the latter's detailed agreement to the principles of Sir Austen Chamberlain's note had been obtained before it was sent. The *Observer* forecasts that the British Government is prepared to sign the pact in the revised form which was submitted to Mr. Kellogg, it being understood that Mr. Kellogg's new preamble constitutes a formal endorsement of the specific elucidations requested in Sir Austen's note of May 10th.

## U.S. GRATITUDE TO FRANCE.

M. BRIAND'S INITIATIVE.

COLLABORATION OF TWO NATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 15th.

The French Government's reply to the American proposal for a multi-lateral pact to abolish war has been handed to Mr. Myron Herrick, the American Ambassador at Paris. Acting on the instructions of Mr. Kellogg, he expressed the lively satisfaction of the American Government in receiving a favourable reply from France on the occasion of their National festival.

The attitude of France could not fail deeply to impress the world generally. Mr. Herrick also expressed Mr. Kellogg's appreciation of the initiative taken by M. Briand in the genesis of the pact and the close French and American collaboration which led up to its realisation.

## AMERICAN PEACE PACT.

JAPAN'S FAVOURABLE VIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, July 14th.

It is officially stated that Japan's reply to the American non-war proposal will be presented to the American Embassy some time next week.

It is also understood that it is virtually a full approval with, maybe, suggestions of some minor changes in phraseology.

## MEXICAN AIRMAN'S DEATH.

U.S. NAVY'S OFFER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

The State Department has offered to Mexico a cruiser to convey the body of the airman Carranza to Mexico.

## HENDRIK MINE DISASTER.

FOUR SALE MISSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 14th.

Eight bodies have been recovered from the Hendrik mine, while four are still missing and six are severely injured.

## RENEWED AFTER 20 YEARS.

CHILE AND PERU BROUGHT TOGETHER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 13th.

Diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru, which have been broken off for the past twenty years over the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, have been resumed, on the suggestion of the United States Government.

Mr. Kellogg now hopes that they may discover a way to solve the unsettled difference.

## FOUR DEAD IN MINE EXPLOSION.

SIX MORE MISSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 14th.

Four miners were killed in an explosion at Hendrik Mine at Heerlen, Maatschicht.

Scores were brought to the surface unconscious. Six are missing and are not expected to be found alive.

## AMERICAN WOOL POOL.

ORGANISED SELLING PLANS.

BEGINNING NEXT MONTH.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 14th.

Plans for the formation of an annual American wool pool involving a minimum of 30,000,000 lbs. of domestic fleeces, as an initial step towards the formation of an American wool market, have been revealed by Mr. Hagongarth, President of the National Wool Growers Association.

The wool would be sold under the direction of a central marketing organization, operating through the Wool Growers Association and the newly organized National Wool Marketing Council.

It is proposed that the pool shall not conflict with the existing selling agencies but shall co-operate with them under five year contracts. The organization will be completed next month.

## POWDER FACTORY BLOWS UP.

MANY BURIED IN RUINS.

BIG LOSS OF LIFE FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WERNBURG, July 14th.

A gunpowder factory at Haslock near Wertheim has blown up. About a hundred men were buried in the ruins and many buildings were destroyed. Four bodies have been recovered, and twenty-four men have been dug out, all seriously hurt. Many more are missing.

## PLANS FOR NANKING.

A MODEL CAPITAL.

With a view to making Nanking a model Capital, an extensive reconstruction programme has been devised to be carried out along the following three lines: The widening of streets, the improvement of philanthropic institutions, and the eradication of social evil.

It is pointed out that while the Capital is not lacking in philanthropic institutions, the management of the same has not been entirely satisfactory. There has been much duplication and waste of money. In order to save expenses and improve the service to the community, it is proposed that these institutions be reorganised and their administration centralized.—*Canton Gazette*.

## PHILIPPINES TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

OVER \$500 MILLIONS 1st QUARTER OF 1928.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

The half-hundred million dollars mark was exceeded by United States trade volume with the Philippines the first quarter of this year, according to regional specialist Janet H. Nunn, Department of Commerce.

Total United States trade with the Philippines the first three months of this year rose to a value of \$50,983,000 from \$41,382,000 the corresponding quarter last year. Exports amounted to \$19,745,000 or a gain of \$4,982,000 over 1927's \$14,763,000, and imports to \$31,241,000 or a gain of \$3,241,000 over \$28,002,000.

Quarterly exports of American cotton goods to the Philippines advanced 72 per cent, machinery 69 per cent, mineral oil 38 per cent, and flour 60 per cent. The value of automotive products sold the Philippines for the quarter was about 4 per cent. higher also, despite a decline in their number. In the quarter's imports from the Philippines sugar accounted for the chief gain, although each of the most important staples of trade showed fair advances.

March trade with the Philippines showed an advance of \$1,552,000 over February's \$18,870,000 to \$19,422,000. March exports reached \$3,249,000 over February's \$2,902,000 and were also larger than March last year. Imports reached \$12,173,000 over February's \$10,878,000; they were higher than March last year also. Exports of iron and steel, tires, automotive products and flour to the Philippines were especially strong in March.—*Manila Times*.

## STORY OF ITALIA'S CRASH.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF HARDSHIPS.

RESCUE PARTIES FOUND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, July 15th.

Zappi who was rescued by the *Araucaria* at the same time as Mariano, recounting his experiences said that everybody in the gondola of the *Italia* was jarred when she struck the ice. Zappi himself had to lie up for three days.

Then he, Mariano and Malmgren, the latter handicapped by a broken wrist, started to walk to land. Malmgren progressed painfully for two weeks, but then "gave up and had to be left."

The two Italians fought on till they were stranded by huge hummocks, ice-blocks and open leads. Their food gave out after three days, and Mariano's leg froze: after that they were without food for ten days and had given up hopes when the sight of Tchuknowsky's aeroplane revived them.

The next day Mariano was lying down when they heard the siren and saw the smoke of the *Araucaria*. They could hardly believe their eyes as they were not aware that expeditions were seeking for them. Zappi is now well, but Mariano is seriously ill.

Saved By Planes.

Stockholm, July 14th. The party which rescued Sora and van Dongen consisted of two Swedish and one Finnish seaplanes, which, after a difficult flight through fog, sighted the flag of the two men on the northern point of Föyn Island and alighted on a small channel between the icebergs. Sora embarked in a Swedish plane and van Dongen in the Finnish one.

The utmost skill was needed to take the air again as icebergs shut them in, reducing the width of the channel.

Dogs Killed For Food.

Rome, July 15th. The *Tribuna*'s correspondent aboard the *Citta di Milano* says that Sora and van Dongen were first discovered by the *Araucaria* and then taken aboard by Finnish and Swedish aeroplanes near Föyn Island.

Sora relates that they had been walking towards Capt. Brunn as they thought Noble was still near Föyn Island.

They proceeded to Brock Island with a sledge and nine dogs, carrying provisions and a small box of eggs for the party led by Lieut. Vigliani. However, only five kilometres a day was possible owing to pack ice difficulties. Provisions grew scarce and the dogs more restless, and eventually three were killed in order to feed the others.

They reached Föyn Island after being nearly swallowed up in crevasses. Their provisions were exhausted, but as they were unwilling to sacrifice the box of eggs they killed two more dogs for food. Bears approached but the surviving dogs kept them off.

Ships Delayed By Fog.

Rome, July 15th. The *Citta di Milano* has sent a wireless message that the *Dragana* was ten miles west of Cape Wrede at 2 a.m. yesterday morning and had sent out a light man hauled sledge towards Chuknovsky as ice conditions were good.

The *Krasin*, while returning to near Brock Island for a guide whom Sora left on the coast as he was unable to proceed, was joined by a patrol of Alpine chasseur who started simultaneously with Sora but on a different route.

A wireless message from the ice-breaker *Krasin* reports that owing to dense fog they must proceed very carefully in the search for the *Aleksandri* party.

Hope Of Amundsen?

This party consists of the seven members who were carried away with the balloon portion of *Italia* and it is feared that they may have perished by fire. If they are still alive, it is thought that Amundsen may possibly be with them. If the *Krasin* is unable to proceed, she will return for the Soviet airman Chuknovsky, who is stranded near Föyn Island with a damaged machine. She will then send him out on a search flight. Chuknovsky is reported to be well.

## MEXICAN AIRMAN'S DEATH.

BODY FOUND IN WOOD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MOUNT HOLLY (New Jersey), July 14th.

The body of Captain Emilio Carranza, the Mexican flying ace who started on a non-stop flight from Roosevelt Field to Mexico City and back has been found in a wood.



## TENNIS.

## HONG DOUBLES IN FULL SWING.

Competition in the Hong Doubles Tournament of the Hong Kong Cricket Club is now in full swing, and provided weather conditions are favourable a good many matches are expected to be decided during the current week. Sunday, the 22nd inst., has been fixed for the completion of the first and second round.

Several matches have already been arranged for the week and more will doubtless be fixed up.

To-day, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation play the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Their meeting is of special interest and as each firm has a good number of members in the Hong Kong Cricket Club keen rivalry exists between the two big Banks. The Chartered Bank, who are represented by J. S. McEachran and A. Reid, are the better pair, but the Hong Kong Bank, represented by M. G. Mills and M. D. Scott, have the advantage in handicaps. The former owe 15 while the latter receive 15.

At the time of writing the programme is as follows:—

## To-day.

J. S. McEachran and A. Reid (Chartered Bank) owe 15 v. M. G. Mills and M. D. Scott (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank) rec. 15.

E. L. Groome and W. N. H. Murdoch (Gibb Livingston) rec. 5/6 v. T. L. Christie and D. J. Gilmore (Chartered Bank) rec. 15.

## To-morrow.

R. M. Chaloner and H. Spicer (B. & S.) rec. 15/3 v. C. L. Sanders and H. Graves (Mercantile Bank) rec. 15.

## Wednesday.

T. P. Sanderson and J. R. Way (Hong Kong Electric Co.) rec. 15 v. O. E. O. Marton and M. H. Turner (Desques) owe 2/6.

## Thursday.

R. Hancock and H. S. Hills owe 3/6 v. C. C. Stark and E. J. R. Mitchell owe 3/6.

## Friday.

A. B. Raworth and J. D. Humphreys owe 15 v. R. K. Valentine and A. D. Humphreys owe 15.

## TYPHOON CONDITIONS INTERFERE.

## LEAGUE TABLES.

Typhoon weather conditions made play impossible on Saturday, and all the matches down for decision had to be put off. A couple of matches were played mid-week last week, and the positions to date of the different Clubs are as follows:—

"A" Division.

Chinese R.C.	6	0	0
Hong Kong C.C.	5	4	1
M.B.K.	6	4	2
Indian R.C.	5	2	2
Craigengower	5	1	4
University	5	1	4
Kowloon C.C.	5	1	4

"B" Division.

Chinese R.C.	9	0	0
South China A.A.	8	7	1
Hong Kong C.C.	7	6	1
Recreio	8	5	3
Indian R.C.	6	3	3
Nippon Club	6	3	3
Craigengower	8	2	6
University	6	1	4
M.B.K.	7	1	5
Royal Engineers	7	1	5
Kowloon C.C.	6	0	0

"C" Division.

Chinese R.C. 2nd	9	0	0
Chinese R.C. 1st	7	0	7
Recreio 2nd	7	6	1
Kowloon C.C.	7	5	2
South China A.A.	4	4	0
Hong Kong C.C.	7	4	3
Kennedy Road M.C.	6	4	4
Civil Service	6	3	3
R.A.O.C.	6	3	3
Nippon Club	6	3	3
B.A.M.C.	7	2	2
Indian R.C.	7	1	0
Y.M.C.A.	7	1	0
Recreio 1st	7	1	0
Kowloon Indians	8	0	0

## FRENCH ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

## NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Paris, July 14th.  
In the French Athletic Championships Sera Martin created a world's record for the 800 metres by covering the distance in 1 min. 50.3/5 sec.

## BISLEY MEETING.

## KING'S PRIZE WINNER.

## THREE POINT VICTORY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

The new King's Prize winner at Bisley is Lance Corporal Hale, late of the King Edward School O.T.C. The winning score was 253.

A former winner, Lieutenant Desmond Burke of Canada, was second with 230, while Lieutenant Booth, late of the Royal Air Force, was third with 274.

## ETON V. HARROW.

## A GREAT FINISH.

## SURPRISE WIN AT LORDS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Eton batted first in the match against Harrow at Lords but Robinson, who took 4 wickets for 13, was too much for them and their first innings closed at 126. Harrow, thanks mainly to 70 not out from Welch, then proceeded to establish a very useful first innings lead, making 234 and leaving Eton 108 runs behind.

There was still roughly an hour to play at the end of the Harrow innings, and Eton during that time lost two valuable wickets for 44 runs, leaving them 64 runs behind with 8 wickets in hand at the end of the first day.

On Saturday morning Eton showed themselves a very different side, and went for the Harrow bowling with a will. Akers Douglas was the hero of the match, and his brilliant innings of 158 put his team in a very strong position. When the innings was declared closed with the score at 418 for 8 wickets, Harrow was faced with the task of scoring 307 in the fourth innings.

Hazelrigg was bowling extremely well for Eton and Harrow wickets fell steadily. Lindsay made a gallant effort to save the match and his 68 was invaluable, but eventually the innings closed for 279, leaving Eton winners of a great match by 28 runs. Hazelrigg took 5 wickets for 73.

This is, in accordance with generally accepted records, the 88th match of the series, of which Eton have now won 49 to Harrow's 35. The remaining 24 matches have been left drawn.

Eton 193 and 415 for 8 wickets, innings declared closed.

Harrow 234 and 279.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

## HAMMOND AGAIN IN FORM.

## WORCESTER'S FINE EFFORT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, July 13th.  
Gloucestershire v. Essex.  
Gloucestershire beat Essex by seven wickets.  
Gloucester 323 (Hammond 244) and 30 for 3 wickets.  
Essex 161 and 398 (O'Connor 124, Russell 113, Parker 8 for 155).

Kent v. Hampshire.  
Kent beat Hampshire by eight wickets.  
Kent 383 (Ashdown 130) and 120 for 2 wickets.  
Hants 131 (Freeman 6 for 57) and 350 (Mead 130).

Notts v. Northants.  
Notts beat Northants by 288 runs.  
Notts 298 (Jupp 7 for 110) and 389 for 3 wickets, innings declared closed (George Gunn 159, Carr 100 not out).

Northants 154 and 216.  
Yorkshire v. Derbyshire.  
Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 52 runs.  
Derby 224 and 139.  
York 438 for 3 wickets, innings declared closed (Sutcliffe 111, Leyland 149).

Sussex v. Warwickshire.  
Sussex beat Warwickshire on the first innings.  
Sussex 481 (H. Parks 127).  
Warwick 308 (Parsons 130, Tate 6 for 76) and, following on 345 for 6 wickets (Croome 104 not out).

Lancashire v. Worcestershire.  
Lancashire beat Worcestershire on the first innings.  
Lancs 446 (Hallows 154, Watson 115).  
Worcester 127 (B. Tyldeney 5 for 34) and, following on, 474 for 8 wickets (Gibbons 140, Fox 148 not out).

## AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL.

## RESULTS OF THE WEEK'S GAMES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

The following are the results of the league baseball games played in the United States last week:—

National League.  
SATURDAY:—  
Pittsburg 3, New York 6.  
Pittsburg 3, New York 2.  
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 6.  
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.  
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.  
St. Louis 3, Boston 11.

SUNDAY:—  
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 6.  
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.  
St. Louis 7, Boston 4.  
St. Louis 12, Boston 6.

MONDAY:—  
Pittsburg 5, New York 3.  
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 6.  
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4.  
St. Louis 8, Boston 5.

TUESDAY:—  
St. Louis 5, New York 1.  
Cincinnati 12, Brooklyn 4.  
Pittsburg 6, Philadelphia 3.  
Chicago 7, Boston 6.

WEDNESDAY:—  
St. Louis 4, New York 8.  
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 4.  
Pittsburg 3, Philadelphia 1.  
Chicago 4, Boston 2.

THURSDAY:—  
St. Louis 11, New York 1.  
Cincinnati 0, Brooklyn 0.  
[Pittsburg and Philadelphia did not play on account of rain.]  
Chicago 4, Boston 1.

American League.  
SATURDAY:—  
New York 8, St. Louis 5.  
New York 1, St. Louis 0.  
Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 2.  
Philadelphia 6, Cleveland 2.  
Washington 9, Chicago 1.  
Boston 8, Detroit 2.  
Boston 3, Detroit 4.

SUNDAY:—  
New York 4, St. Louis 10.  
New York 3, St. Louis 5.  
Washington 7, Chicago 13.

MONDAY:—  
New York 4, St. Louis 1.  
New York 6, St. Louis 12.  
Philadelphia 14, Cleveland 4.  
Boston 4, Detroit 0.  
Boston 8, Detroit 2.  
Washington 1, Chicago 3.

TUESDAY:—  
Boston 2, St. Louis 4.  
Washington 9, Cleveland 5.  
Washington 9, Cleveland 6.

WEDNESDAY:—  
New York 9, Detroit 4.  
New York 6, Detroit 5.  
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 2.  
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 3.  
Washington 1, Cleveland 2.  
Boston 4, St. Louis 3.

THURSDAY:—  
New York 2, Detroit 4.  
Boston 1, St. Louis 3.  
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 4.  
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.  
Washington 1, Cleveland 2.

[Other games were postponed on account of rainy weather.]

## LOCAL FRENCH COMMUNITY EN FETE.

## TAKING OF BASTILLE ANNIVERSARY.

Saturday was the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille and the day was observed as a National holiday by the local French community. The tricolour was hoisted outside French business houses alongside the Union Jack.

The customary reception to Government officials, members of the Consular Body and local residents was held at the residence of the French Consul-General, M. Dufaux de la Prade, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Following this there was also a reunion of members of the French community.

## LEPER IN COFFIN SHOP.

## KILLS HIS FOREMAN.

SINGAPORE, July 6th.  
A Chinese employee of a coffin-making establishment in Pickering Street who, on May 24th, killed his foreman because the latter objected to his presence on the ground that he was a leper, was before the Third Police Magistrate (Mr. C. H. Dakers) yesterday afternoon.

At the inquest that followed the occurrence medical evidence was given that accused was in fact a leper, and yesterday the District Judge (Mr. J. L. McFall) heard in a statement made by the man that he intended to strike the deceased with a stick but seized an axe by mistake. After the assault he ran away, but, as he did not want others to get into trouble because of what he had done, he returned and gave himself up to the police.

He was committed for trial on the capital charge.

## HONG KONG BANK SPORTS.

## SUCCESSFUL GATHERING AT NEW BECKENHAM.

The annual gathering for the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank sports was held at the Bank's ground at New Beckenham on June 16th. There was a good attendance of friends and of the staff. The weather, though rather threatening, did not actually produce rain, though conditions otherwise were scarcely genial, and a cold wind blew most of the afternoon. The ground, owing to recent rains, was on the soft side, and scarcely conducive to fast times. The following programme of events was carried through, the arrangements generally reflecting credit on the energetic Honorary Secretary:—

The results of the various events are as follows:—

440 yards (handicap):—1, G. S. Browne; 2, F. C. B. Black; 3, P. S. M. Dew. 22 entrants.

Throwing the cricket ball:—1, G. E. Barnard; 2, B. V. Clarke. 19 entrants. Distance, 63 yds. 0 ft. 3 ins.

100 yards (scratch):—1, J. E. Hutton; 2, V. F. Tyrrell; 3, F. C. B. Black. This was the final, the heats having been run previously. Time, 11 2/5 sec.

Ladies 100 yards (scratch):—1, I. Chapple; 2, N. Quatermass; 3, M. Robertson. This was the final, the heats having been run previously. Time, 14 1/5 sec.

Sack race:—1, H. I. Baird; 2, M. Haynes. 22 entrants.

Half-mile (handicap):—1, J. McGregor; 2, W. Robinson; 3, P. S. M. Dew. 20 entrants. Time, 3 mins. 24 3/5 sec.

Long jump:—1, J. E. Hutton; 2, V. F. Tyrrell; 3, M. Turner. Nine entrants. Distance, 20 ft. 2 1/2 ins.

Ladies' three-legged race:—1, I. Wallis and E. Buchan; 2, W. Lammond and M. Robertson. Seven pairs entered.

Quarter-mile (scratch):—1, J. E. Hutton; 2, G. S. Browne; 3, L. J. Feilden. Ten entrants. Time, 6 sec.

Putting the weight:—1, G. E. Barnard; 2, J. E. Hutton. 12 entrants. Distance, 31 ft. 1 in.

High jump:—1, J. E. Hutton; 2, W. Rigg; 3, V. F. Tyrrell. Nine entrants. Height, 5 ft. 3 ins.

Ladies' obstacle race:—1, V. Burgess; 2, W. Lammond; 3, M. Mackintosh. 12 entrants.

Tug of war:—1, Foreign staff coached by W. J. C. Robinson, after breaking the home staff in the first pull.

Messengers' race (80 yds. handicap):—1, Cruise; 2, Sutherland; 3, Johnson.

Obstacle race:—B. C. MacBean; 2, W. A. Grandage; 3, M. Haynes. 23 entrants.

Waiters' race:—1, Goodey; 2, Higby; 3, Pigott.

One mile (scratch):—1, G. S. Browne; 2, J. E. Hutton; 3, J. McGregor. 13 entrants. Time, 8 mins. 19 sec.

Marks for the challenge cup were won as follows:—J. E. Hutton, 25; G. S. Browne, 8; V. F. Tyrrell, 7.

Officials.  
Athletic committee, A. M. Moncur (chairman), C. Bennet, F. R. Burch, W. A. Grandage, A. M. Knight, G. S. Stevens, Miss B. E. Bovey, R. P. Edwards, Miss W. Norman, Miss D. S. Shell, E. T. Turner.

Sports committee, C. Bennet, J. Jeffrey, E. J. Alleyne, R. G. Bevan, Miss W. Norman, M. W. Turner, R. H. D. Wade.

Starter, Frederick J. Hulford.  
Judges, A. M. Knight, G. N. Mathie, R. G. Bevan, F. J. Farrar.  
Timekeepers, H. Macnab, G. S. Stevens.

Stewards, M. W. Turner, C. L. Jones, J. J. Todd, Miss B. E. Bovey, R. H. D. Wade, J. K. F. Picken, J. Jeffrey, E. J. Alleyne, Miss D. S. Shell, A. Donaldson, J. C. Findlater, Miss W. Norman, Miss W. Lammond.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, C. Bennet.

Presentation of Prizes.  
At the conclusion of the last race the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. L. J. C. Anderson. It may be noted that the challenge cup—an exceedingly handsome bowl—was won by Mr. J. E. Hutton for the second year in succession.

On the conclusion of the prize-giving Sir Newton Stabb, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Anderson for so graciously giving away the prizes, remarked that it was a great pleasure to all present to have the daughter of one of their former managers (Mr. G. E. Noble) and the wife of one of their present managers to perform the ceremony.

The band of the Queen's Westminster and Civil Service Rifles played a selection of music during the afternoon.

## CHINA POSITION SURVEYED.

## THE LEADING PERSONALITIES.

LECTURE IN LONDON BY MR. F. W. CAREY.

## BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

Mr. F. W. Carey, one of the best-known Commissioners in the Chinese Customs Service, from which he resigned in March last, lectured before the Central Asian Society on June 20th on "China: A Survey of the Past Year and Present Position." The lecture took place at the Royal United Service Institution and Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, Chairman of Council, presided.

## Men Of The Moment.

It has taken the Nationalist exactly two years to reach Peking since their original expedition started from Canton, said the lecturer. With Chang Tso Lin, the Manchurian War Lord, off the stage three men now share the limelight between them, viz., Yen Shih Shan, Feng Yu Hsiang, and Chiang Kai Shek. Though his name is less familiar to the British public than those of other prominent Chinese leaders, Yen Shih Shan is a very remarkable man.

In the first place, he is the only official in China to retain the position which he gained during the Revolution in 1911, when he was elected Military Governor of Shansi, which we call the "Model Province." A graduate of the Tokyo Military College, and a man of undoubted ability, he has been successful in maintaining law and order within his province, and in keeping it for sixteen years out of the maelstrom of civil strife. Some years ago he urged the disbandment of troops in order to curtail useless expenditure; though his was the voice of one crying in the wilderness. He has encouraged education by the establishment of colleges and schools, and has built a number of motor roads through his province. He has shown himself a man of peace and progress in the past, and in the councils of the Nationalist party he will, no doubt, be a sane and restraining influence.

I wish that we could be similarly assured regarding the attitude of Feng Yu Hsiang. To the minds of most of his countrymen, he is the most sinister figure on the Chinese political stage. He is feared and disliked by everyone. He no longer troubles to wear his sheep's clothing—a fact recognised even here by the man-in-the-street, who now refers to him not as the "Christian General" but as "this man Feng."

According to the Chinese code of honour, there are degrees of treachery. No special opprobrium attaches to a military leader who changes his allegiance, but there are certain well-defined rules governing the game. The chief one is that you must never betray your patron. Thus, Chen Chiung Ming's failure to retain his hold on the South is attributed to his quarrel with Sun Yat Sen, to whom he owed everything, but whom he drove from Canton in 1923. The scurry trick which Feng played on his chief and patron, Wu Pei Fu, when the latter was fighting against Chang Tso Lin three years ago is remembered against him by all decent Chinese; nor did they approve of his treatment of the Emperor. Feng is known to be both arrogant and ambitious, and we may expect that he will try to dominate the situation even if he fails to secure Peking as his prize.

He has had no access to the sea, and has been wholly dependent on Russia for his military supplies; consequently, his return to power will, in all probability, mean a revival of Russian intrigue in China.

The immediate future lies in the hands of these three men. A scheme of regional government has been suggested, providing for the division of China into six political areas, each more or less independent, but all owing allegiance to a Supreme Council at Nanking, which is to be the new national capital. It is a little difficult to reconcile this proposal with the view so frequently expressed by the Nationalist party that any form of regional government likely to prolong the period of feudalism in China must be opposed. If the scheme is adopted, its success must obviously depend on the willingness of the several "War Lords" to sink their personal vanity and ambitions and subordinate themselves to the civil power.

Nationalist Policy.  
Treaty restrictions will no doubt form the subjects of negotiations in due course between the British and Nationalist Governments. The provisions in the Treaties to which the Chinese take exception are, as you probably know, those dealing with the import tariff on foreign goods and with extra-territoriality respectively.

We have already conceded the right of China to enjoy full tariff autonomy from January 1st next, the afternoon.

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## BRITISH SOCIALIST'S DILEMMA.

## The Attorney-General (Sir Thomas Inskip), speaking at a Conservative fête at Stanmore, Middlesex, said that the next General Election was to decide once and for all whether the country was to be socialized or not.

If the Socialist Party were successful at the next election they would be forced immediately to put into operation plans for nationalizing the whole country. That was the only idea that united them, and they had to try it. Socialism, put to the test as the result of the next election, would inflict an injury on us for the next generation. If it were defeated the Socialists would have to find some other means of holding their party together.

subject, however, to the drawing-up by China herself, and the promulgation of, a new National Tariff. To say that the men who are leading the Nationalist movement lack expert training is to question their patriotism or sincerity. But what is quite certain is that they will not get far unless they accept foreign co-operation, and the Nationalist Government, in the tremendous task of re-organisation which lies before it, would do well to procure the best technical advice available. As far as we are concerned, our trade has nothing to fear from a well-balanced and reasonable tariff. All that we ask is that no artificial barriers may be set up between the legitimate commercial needs of the two nations.

Extra-Territoriality.  
Turning now to the question of extra-territoriality. The one privilege to which the British resident in China clings with the most determination is the right of being tried, whether for civil or criminal offences, by the laws of his own country, and not by those of China. Even those who have most sympathy with China's aspirations will scarcely be prepared to assert that her judicial system affords reasonable guarantees of justice for foreigners within her borders. I venture to offer a suggestion on this point which may be worth consideration. It is that, when negotiations are opened between the two Governments on this subject, we should offer to relinquish extraterritorial rights under a post-dated agreement, to take effect in five years' time if, during the interval, China has shown that she not only can assure satisfactory protection for British lives and property, but that by the remodelling of her judicial system, reasonable guarantees of justice to British residents are provided.

British Trade In China.  
I am so often asked about the prospects of British trade in China that I propose to answer the question in my concluding remarks. When I left South China last March British trade was recovering rapidly from the effect of the recent strike and boycott. There were ample signs of this in Hong Kong, where a feeling of optimism was general. At Shanghai and in the Yangtze Valley trade conditions have also greatly improved. One of the leading Shanghai firms, in their report for 1927 just issued, declare that everywhere it is to be found a spirit of honest friendliness towards us which augurs well for the future. That trade should so quickly recover in the face of civil war, labour troubles, and burdensome taxation is astonishing. But China's trade resilience is proverbial, and I think it is due to the fact that the Chinese trader is, above all other Eastern races, a practical man, who is out to do business no matter how unfavourable the conditions. British firms in future, no doubt, will have to tackle certain problems from a new angle, and the success of any enterprise in the Far East will depend largely on the ability of those in charge to appreciate changing conditions.

Value Of Learning Chinese.  
Here I would urge the advisability of young men who are looking to China for their future careers acquiring some knowledge of the Chinese language. If they would do so, they would not only find it much easier to get on with the Chinese in business, but they could not fail to learn something of Chinese ways of thought which would save them from many blunders. At present, very few firms have on their staff anyone acquainted with the Chinese language, and this after more than one hundred years of continuous intercourse.

Shanghai—And Great Opportunities.  
To allude again to Shanghai: The tremendous growth of that port is not sufficiently appreciated. In 1912 the value of the gross import and export trade was approximately £75,000,000. This year it will not be less than £200,000,000. If the expansion of Shanghai is any criterion, what





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Pres. Jackson...Aug. 18th, 6 p.m.

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## THE "DRAGON OF KOMODO."

### HABITS OF THE GIANT LIZARD.

#### AMERICAN EXPLORER IN DUTCH INDIES.

Some months ago public excitement was stirred by stories in the Press of the discovery of a great reptile sensationally described as the Dragon of Komodo; and the subsequent announcement of the arrival of a couple of specimens at the Zoological Gardens attracted to the new reptile house hundreds of visitors whose expectation of viewing in the flesh monsters like St. George's fabulous antagonist ended in the disappointment of seeing rather ordinary looking large lizards recalling small alligators in size and appearance.

But before the arrival of these creatures in England, Mr. Douglas Burden, an enterprising American, had organised an expedition to Komodo, an island just to the west of Flores in the Dutch East Indies, to secure for the American Museum and for Bronx Park examples of this lizard, the existence of which had been known since 1912. The story he has told us of the experiences of his party in his book "The Dragon Lizards of Komodo" is full of excitement and interest, revealing the actual facts connected with this lizard to be nearly as strange as the fictional reports that investigated it, says *The Field*.

A formidable Reptile. Although this lizard is of the kind known as the monitor, with which sportsmen and naturalists are familiar in tropical Africa and Asia, it is much bigger than any of the species known before 1912. In actual length the difference is not very remarkable, since the Komodo monitor does not seem to exceed about 7 ft. attained by one of the known oriental species. But in the latter the tail is prodigiously long, whereas in the Komodo lizard it is comparatively short. Hence the bodily bulk of the Komodo lizard greatly exceeds that of the other. This, combined with a large head, great strength and a voracious appetite for flesh, makes him a really formidable beast to encounter. The restriction of such a reptile so eminently capable, one would think, of holding its own anywhere in the tropics, to a little corner of the world comprising, in addition to the small island of Komodo, a couple of islets near at hand and the adjacent western coast of Flores, is not the least remarkable fact connected with this lizard.

As a predatory beast of prey the dragon has no rivals in Komodo. It shares the woods and jungles with buffaloes, wild boars and a dwarfed race of the sambar deer; and since small mammals are negligible in quantity Mr. Burden believes that it lives mainly by preying upon the pigs and deer and eating such carcasses as they leave a natural death. A wild boar is a fearless and formidable antagonist, as even the tiger knows; but a story Mr. Burden tells of the successful manoeuvres of a boar to escape from one of these lizards that was after it bears out his opinion that the pigs are habitually eaten by the reptile. He also quotes a trustworthy account of one of these lizards that was captured and tethered to a tree springing at a passing pony and tearing a piece of flesh from its flanks, the wound being so severe that the poor beast had to be slaughtered.

Cannibalism. It is doubtful indeed if the dragon can be accused of the charge of cannibalism. On several occasions when the traps set in the jungle were being watched, the smaller dragons attracted to them by the bait were seen suddenly to become alert and then retire precipitately to cover; and their dispersal came to be regarded as a sure sign of the coming of a big one on the scene. Unless the young have an instinctive fear of being eaten by the old ones, it is not easy to think of a reason for their avoidance of them. By what means they become aware of the approach of a danger they cannot see is, however, by no means clear, in the face of Mr. Burden's statement that these dragons are stone deaf. Possibly it may be scent. At all events, the ease with which the lizards may be lured by carrion bait attests the keenness of their olfactory organs.

Part of the carcass of a deer or deer was commonly used as bait; and the traps, constructed on the spot, were on the principle of the mole-trap—a bent tree held in place by a rope with a noose at the end and so fixed that a tug at the bait released the rope, and the tree, regaining its normal direction jerked the noosed lizard high into the air. It required the combined strength of fifteen coolies to bend a tree selected for entrapping a particularly large monster that was reported. As this kind of all the dragons advanced to the trap it passed within handreach of the men on watch in their "hide," without detecting them. The black scaly hide of this old warrior was marked with many a scar attesting encounters with wild boars or with males of his own kind for the possession of females.

(Continued on next Column).

## A NUN'S PLAY.

### WHEN LEARNED WOMEN THOUGHT IN GREEK.

#### [BY ROTHAY REYNOLDS.]

Berlin. A play by Roswitha, a German nun of the tenth century, was produced recently in one of the Hamburg theatres and was received with enthusiasm. The piece is one which, I suppose, modern people would call daring. It contains an emotional part, which gives the actress who plays it great opportunities, a part, indeed, in which the divine Sarah would have exulted. The first act shows Mary, the heroine, as an innocent young girl who is being brought up by a pious recluse, her relative. Like any modern flapper, Mary wants to see the world and chafes against the restraints imposed upon her by her guardian. And so away she goes to learn what life is.

When she is discovered in the second act, she is a woman of the world who has sunk to the lowest depths of luxurious depravity and is surrounded by lovers. There enters a knight, the man of fashion of the period, and Mary talks to him lightly thinking he is merely another lover. Then comes the great moment of the play: the man throws off his disguise, and he is no knight who stands before her, but the guardian who has sought and at last found her. He knows her secrets and her silliness and the unhappiness beneath her gaiety. Her laughter turns to tears and she follows him. The last act shows her joy in a life of penitential solitude.

That is all. Roswitha excelled in dialogue and in depicting character; but she had not the gift of maintaining dramatic interest throughout her plays. She learnt her art by studying Terence, but she desired to counteract the influence which the plays of the Roman playwright still exerted on her contemporaries. If he made vice attractive, the German nun was determined to show its ugliness. She wrote with an aim, and it was to show the beauty of virtue.

This play, which they cheered the other night in Hamburg, was written a hundred years before William the Conqueror came to England. They were learned women at the Convent of Gandersheim, where Roswitha lived and died in what people call the Dark Ages. Gandersheim was a Giron of the some of the classical lectures. There was, for instance, Gerberga, under whose direction Roswitha studied Virgil and Horace and Terence and the works of the Christian Latin poets. And they say that one day a Greek princess came to the convent and encouraged the nuns to study Greek. I suppose they did so, for Roswitha sprinkles her Latin with Greek words, and sometimes she writes a Latin sentence which reads as if she had been thinking in Greek.

The nun's play was not acted in Latin at Hamburg, but in a German translation. What would the learned authoress of the Dark Ages have said to that? Perhaps she was allowed to look down and listen. "Carissima," she must have said to Gerberga, "they don't even understand Latin."

The Escape. He would have been a prize indeed, and he was captured in due course, despite his weight cracking the tree as it jerked him aloft so that he had to be lassoed by the head and tail while on the ground. But although brought safely to camp and lodged in a strong cage, he broke loose in the night by tearing a hole in the strong wire netting of his prison and made his escape into the jungle, never to be seen again. It may be noted in passing in connection with the trapping of these lizards that one and all, including the monster that made its escape, exhibited extreme wariness in approaching the bait. They seemed to have an instinctive suspicion of danger, and this is not easily explained except on the hypothesis that long continued warfare with the human inhabitants had taught them to fear the scent of man.

When hunting for prey the dragons raise their heads to look over the surrounding vegetation. Sometimes even, to get a wider range, they stand on their hind legs and tail like a kangaroo. Their feeding habits cannot be described as refined. Food is bolted without mastication, and since a large specimen was seen to negotiate in this way the entire hindquarters of a deer, it is not surprising that the dragon's powerful claws and sharp serrated teeth.

They are good swimmers. Some that were released upon the beach to see what they would do readily took to the sea as a means of escape, swimming far out into deep water either below the surface or with the head and neck stretched above it, suggestively recalling some pictures of the "sea-serpent." This aptitude for aquatic life no doubt explains the presence of these dragons on the islands where they have found sanctuaries.

## MR. BALDWIN ON RATES RELIEF SCHEME.

### IMPROVING LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

#### SPEECH TO 40,000 SCOTTISH UNIONISTS.

The Prime Minister addressed an audience of 40,000 at a Unionist demonstration in the grounds of Dundas Castle, near Edinburgh.

Dealing mainly with the Government rating scheme, he claimed that it was founded on a sound principle; that it would bring substantial relief to industry; and that it would improve local administration.

I can honestly claim, he remarked, that we have done our best to reduce the burdens of unemployment, and to alleviate the hardship incidental thereto. But we have not solved it, nor are our basic industries—coal, iron, steel, shipbuilding—in a satisfactory position. These basic industries have suffered from a depression which, in its intensity and duration, has never been surpassed. The cumulative result has been to lay on local authorities in distressed areas a crippling burden of unemployment and relief—almost more than they can stand.

We have attempted, in our proposals now before Parliament, to reform the worst anomalies of our rating system, and to do this in such a way as to bring the maximum help to the areas which need it most, and to the industries which are most distressed. We wanted to strike at the root of the evils in the rating system which aggravate our difficulties, to redraw the areas of administration which, suitable as they might have been in the days of Elizabeth, are unsuitable to-day. We wanted to make a real and permanent contribution to the reform of local government, and to do it in such a way as to help in the revival of our suffering industries.

#### Aim Of The Proposals.

These measures, he proceeded, have not been suddenly improvised as a makeshift expedient. They were not devised to meet the difficulties in a day, or to enlist support at the General Election. It had been our object we could have devised proposals for the distribution of largesse far more seductive. (Laughter.) Our proposals are the result neither of impulse nor of agility but of prolonged consideration and study, and they are put forward as a contribution of permanent importance to local government reform and as a real contribution to the improvement of our productive industries. (Applause.)

It is quite true that we shall help some flourishing industries. That is inevitable on grounds of administration. Any attempt to discriminate between what is and is not a prosperous industry, or what is prosperous to-day and may be bankrupt next year, and to fit the result into a scheme of relief would involve a host of officials and a minute and constant watching over the accounts of every business in the Kingdom. If, incidentally, we help some business which does not need it, we shall help them to expand and thereby diminish unemployment. We have no desire to penalise prosperity, we want to reduce adversity. (Cheers.)

#### Basic Industries.

It is the depressed basic exporting industries, the Prime Minister proceeded, that will receive by far the greater amount of help from our reforms. Of the £26,000,000 that is going in relief of rates, £14,250,000 will go to this group and £5,750,000 to another industry which is badly hit—agriculture. Of the remainder, some will go to those which can only be called flourishing by putting a considerable strain on the use of that word. The overwhelming mass of the relief will go to those who need it most.

We do claim that we have founded our scheme on a sound principle, that it will bring substantial relief, and that it will improve local administration. We claim no more than that, and no less. The depression in our old industries has been so long, and so deep, that it has driven some students of economics to suspect a fundamental change in the general structure of British trade. It is impossible to say, as yet, whether, and to what extent, we are undergoing a permanent contraction in the demand for the output of those great industries. They have been profoundly affected by the economic nationalism in Continental Europe, by the growth of manufacturing power in the East, in India, in Japan, by disarmament, by the growing control of natural forces, and by science.

The long run effects of these changes may be to improve the wealth of the whole world. They may be ultimately for our advantage, but times of transition are proverbially difficult.

All we can do at this moment is to give this help on the lines we have devised, which we believe will be of immense value, and to continue, as all Governments must, to watch, study and devise from time to time such steps as may be necessary to meet the ever changing conditions of that great trade by which we live. (Cheers.)

## CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

#### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s STEAMER "KIDDERPORE."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 13TH JULY, 1928.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.S.N. and B. & F.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 2nd August, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th July, 1928. [6496]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

FROM KOBÉ & MOJÍ.

THE Steamship "TALAMBA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 16th July, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th July, 1928. [6497]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 15th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.

On Date at 6 a.m.

On Date at 1 p.m.

Barometer... 29.33 29.36 29.45

Temperature... 82 79 89

Humidity... 82 91 84

Wind... NE E SE

Direction... NE E SE

Force... 3 5 10

Weather... B.O. ODQ

Rain... 0.47 0.00 1.63

Lowest open-air Temperature, 14th 85

Lowest open-air Temperature, 15th 78

B-Blue sky; O-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning; M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 16th to 22nd, 1928.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week.

Date of Month.

Hong Kong Standard Time.

Height.

Hong Kong Standard Time.

Height.

Mon. 16 7 18 7 7 1 20 8 3

Tues. 17 10 28 4 0 3 31 0 2

Wed. 18 11 48 4 0 4 14 0 1

Thur. 19 9 28 7 9 2 45 0 1

Fri. 20 11 0 37 4 0 4 17 0 1

Sat. 21 11 17 4 1 5 7 0 2

Sun. 22 11 45 0 8 6 18 0 2

23 11 58 4 2 6 27 0 1

24 0 29 6 1 7 28 0 1

25 0 40 6 1 8 29 0 1

26 0 51 6 1 9 30 0 1

27 1 02 6 1 10 31 0 1

28 1 13 6 1 11 32 0 1

29 1 24 6 1 12 33 0 1

30 1 35 6 1 1 34 0 1

31 1 46 6 1 2 35 0 1

1 1 57 6 1 3 36 0 1

2 2 08 6 1 4 37 0 1

3 2 19 6 1 5 38 0 1

4 2 30 6 1 6 39 0 1

5 2 41 6 1 7 40 0 1

6 2 52 6 1 8 41 0 1

7 3 03 6 1 9 42 0 1

8 3 14 6 1 10 43 0 1

9 3 25 6 1 11 44 0 1

10 3 36 6 1 12 45 0 1

11 3 47 6 1 1 46 0 1

12 3 58 6 1 2 47 0 1

13 4 09 6 1 3 48 0 1

14 4 20 6 1 4 49 0 1

15 4 31 6 1 5 50 0 1

16 4 42 6 1 6 51 0 1

17 4 53 6 1 7 52 0 1

18 5 04 6 1 8 53 0 1

19 5 15 6 1 9 54 0 1

20 5 26 6 1 10 55 0 1

21 5 37 6 1 11 56 0 1

22 5 48 6 1 12 57 0 1

23 5 59 6 1 1 58 0 1

24 6 10 6 1 2 59 0 1

25 6 21 6 1 3 00 0 1

26 6 32 6 1 4 01 0 1

27 6 43 6 1 5 02 0 1

28 6 54 6 1 6 03 0 1

29 7 05 6 1 7 04 0 1

30 7 16 6 1 8 05 0 1

31 7 27 6 1 9 06 0 1

1 7 38 6 1 10 07 0 1

2 7 49 6 1 11 08 0 1

3 7 60 6 1 12 09 0 1

4 7 71 6 1 1 10 0 1

5 7 82 6 1 2 11 0 1



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KALGAN"	On 16th July,	1 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KANCHOW"	On 16th July,	3 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"SHANTUNG"	On 17th July,	8 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"TEAN"	On 17th July,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"CHENAN"	On 18th July,	3 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th July,	6 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"CHINCHU"	On 18th July,	10 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KANGCHOW"	On 19th July,	1 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"ANKING"	On 23rd July,	9 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"YINGHONG"	On 23rd July,	Noon
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"SINKANG"	On 24th July,	6 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"LINAN"	On 24th July,	2 p.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"SZROHUE"	On 24th July,	6 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To  
\$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Telephone Central 35.  
CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE SHIPPED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

## AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGHE" & "TAIPING"  
THROUGH NEW YORK, SHANGHAI & HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports  
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passengers Accommodation.  
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.  
For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Telephone: Central 35.

## BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE

JOINT SERVICE OF THE  
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"  
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)  
AND  
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE  
(ELDERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)  
Sailings from Hongkong:  
S.S. "DANDANUS" ... Via Suez Canal ... 27th July  
S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... Via Suez Canal ... 7th August  
S.S. "LYCAON" ... Via Suez Canal ... 14th August  
S.S. "PHENIX" ... Via Suez Canal ... 21st September  
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... Via Suez Canal ... 5th October  
(Shipment proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.)  
Subject to Change without Notice.  
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG  
HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

## PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

BOSTON

AND NEW YORK

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 25th July  
S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... 22nd August

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—  
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)  
Telegrams: Furprince. King's Building.



MAIL AND CARGO STEAMERS TO AND FROM  
MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, U.K. HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

From Marseilles	ANDRE LEBON	17th July
CHENONCEAUX	CHENONCEAUX	31st July
PORTHOS	PORTHOS	14th Aug.
ATHOS II	ATHOS II	29th Aug.
From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London	ANDRE LEBON	17th July
CHENONCEAUX	CHENONCEAUX	31st July
PORTHOS	PORTHOS	14th Aug.
ATHOS II	ATHOS II	29th Aug.
For Shanghai, Japan and North China	ANDRE LEBON	17th July
CHENONCEAUX	CHENONCEAUX	31st July
PORTHOS	PORTHOS	14th Aug.
ATHOS II	ATHOS II	29th Aug.

For full Particulars, apply to—  
Messageries Maritimes, 3, Queen's Building.

## Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

### ARRIVALS.

July 15th.  
Hual W'4, Chinese str., 2,760 tons, Capt. S. Takemori, from Lungkow and Dairen, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 821—M.H.K.  
Kwangshai, Chinese str., 1,536 tons, Capt. J. H. Johnson, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at China Merchants' Wharf—C.M.S.N. Co.  
Svalde, Norwegian m.s., 1,364 tons, Capt. P. J. Stolen, from Swatow, lying at Laichikok.  
Fingow, Chinese str., 503 tons, Capt. I. A. de Lemos, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Saikong Wharf—Yue Kee Co.

### July 16th.

Agro, Swedish m.s., 2,805 tons, Capt. Olsen, from Dairen, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Gilmor & Co.  
Chai Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. V. Bishop, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Mondgo, Norwegian str., 874 tons, Capt. H. Pettersen, from Kiang and Keelung, with a cargo of rice, lying at Stonecutters—Karsen, Larsen & Co.

President Adams, American str., 10,558 tons, Capt. W. C. Morris, from San Francisco, which port she left on June 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollor S.S. Line.  
Tajima Maru, Japanese str., 4,273 tons, Capt. S. Kamayama, from Hamburg and Singapore, the latter port she left on July 8th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A30—N.Y.K.

### July 15th.

Haiching, British str., 1,257 tons, Capt. O. H. Farrar, from Foochow and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

### CLEARANCES.

### July 14th.

Agro, for Singapore.  
Chai Sang, for Swatow.  
King Yuan, for Amoy.  
Kueichow, for Weihaiwei.  
Leo Cheung, for Shanghai.  
Mendigo, for Canton.  
President Adams, for Manila.  
Svalde, for Hongkong.  
Tajima Maru, for Shanghai.

### PASSENGERS.

### Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on July 15th by the Empress of Asia from Manila: For Hong Kong, Mr. H. P. Advani; Mr. T. Chai; Mr. H. Him Chiong; Mrs. Lao Shee; Master C. A. Wing; Master C. A. Fui; Miss C. Pau Wan; Mr. Chang Chik; Mr. P. Gambarto; Mr. Chin Hock Go; Mr. Tat Cheen Lee; Mrs. V. Leslie; Mr. N. C. Neg; Mr. P. Ong; Mr. S. B. Sam; Mr. E. Suajico; Mr. Yung Yan. Among passengers passing through were: Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Choon; Mr. and Mrs. J. Buckley; Dr. J. E. Campbell; Mrs. E. B. Griffin; Mr. N. T. Khoo; Sister Ligario; Mrs. M. A. Nicholson; Miss L. D. Plummer; Mr. T. T. Yu, for Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Allen.

### LOCAL IMPORTS.

### MARKETS VERY QUIET.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report published by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce on July 14th states:

COTTON PICKS—GOODS AND FANCY Cotton Goods—Since the last report the market has been much quieter and the only sale of note has been a substantial quantity of a standard quality of Broctades at an exceptionally cheap price. Cotton has fluctuated sharply during the last two weeks with a tendency to lower prices, but although concessions are easier to obtain from Manchester, the prices of piece goods remain virtually the same as before the drop. Clearances are still poor.  
Another report states: Apart from some business in Grey and White Shirtings and a few lines of Cotton Fancies, there is very little business to report. The local market is extremely quiet. A Japanese boycott is still in force at Bangkok, Singapore, Fochow, Amoy and Swatow and very little Japanese cargo is leaving Hong Kong for these ports. The boycott is not being maintained in Canton, and Japanese goods can be shipped to that outlet. Manchester prices are still firm and quotations for cotton goods are relatively high compared with local values.  
WOOLLENS—Enquiries and buying here not yet started for the season, 1929. There is no fresh business to report.  
COTTON YARN—During the interval a limited business has been put through at the previous rates. Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s. \$170-180; No. 12s. \$190-198; No. 14s. \$185-200; No. 20s. \$205-210. Arrivals: V.I. Shipments: Nil. Sales: 300 bales. Unsold stocks: 3,600 bales. Bargains: 6,300 bales.  
Raw Cotton—No business to report.  
METALS—No business of any importance has been done during the fortnight. Enquiries are very few and far between. Market very quiet.  
FLOUR REPORT—Stock: American 600,000 bags; Canadian 300,000 bags; Australian 80,000 bags; total 1,280,000 bags. Market: Weak, with practically no sales. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.20 per sack; American Straight, \$2.90-3.15 per sack; American Cut off, \$2.95-3.20 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.15-3.25 per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$2.90-2.95 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$2.75-2.85 per sack; Canadian Mixture, \$2.65 per sack; Canadian 2nd Clear, \$2.50 per sack.  
SUGAR (China, India and Straits Produce)—Reported sales: Java Rough White, 45,830 piculs Spot; Java Rough White, 95,700 piculs (to arrive during next 6 months); Java Fine White, 165 piculs Spot; Java Fine White, 165 piculs Spot; Java Rough Brown, 3,960 piculs Spot; Java Rough Brown, 5,775 piculs (to arrive during July); Java Molasses, 39,454 piculs Spot; Java Crystal No. 24, 62,800 piculs; Java Crystal No. 18, 6,500 piculs; Java Soft White, 1,500 piculs; Java Brown, 48,500 piculs; Iloilo, No. 1, 2,800 piculs; Iloilo, No. 2, 8,700 piculs; Iloilo, No. 3, 3,300 piculs; Iloilo, No. 6, 300 piculs; Singapore Candy, improved demand in response to lower prices.  
SILVER—No. 1—Stock sales: 150 bags; 14,000 bags. Market still very dull.

## COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

## NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the  
"HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS,"  
with which is incorporated  
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

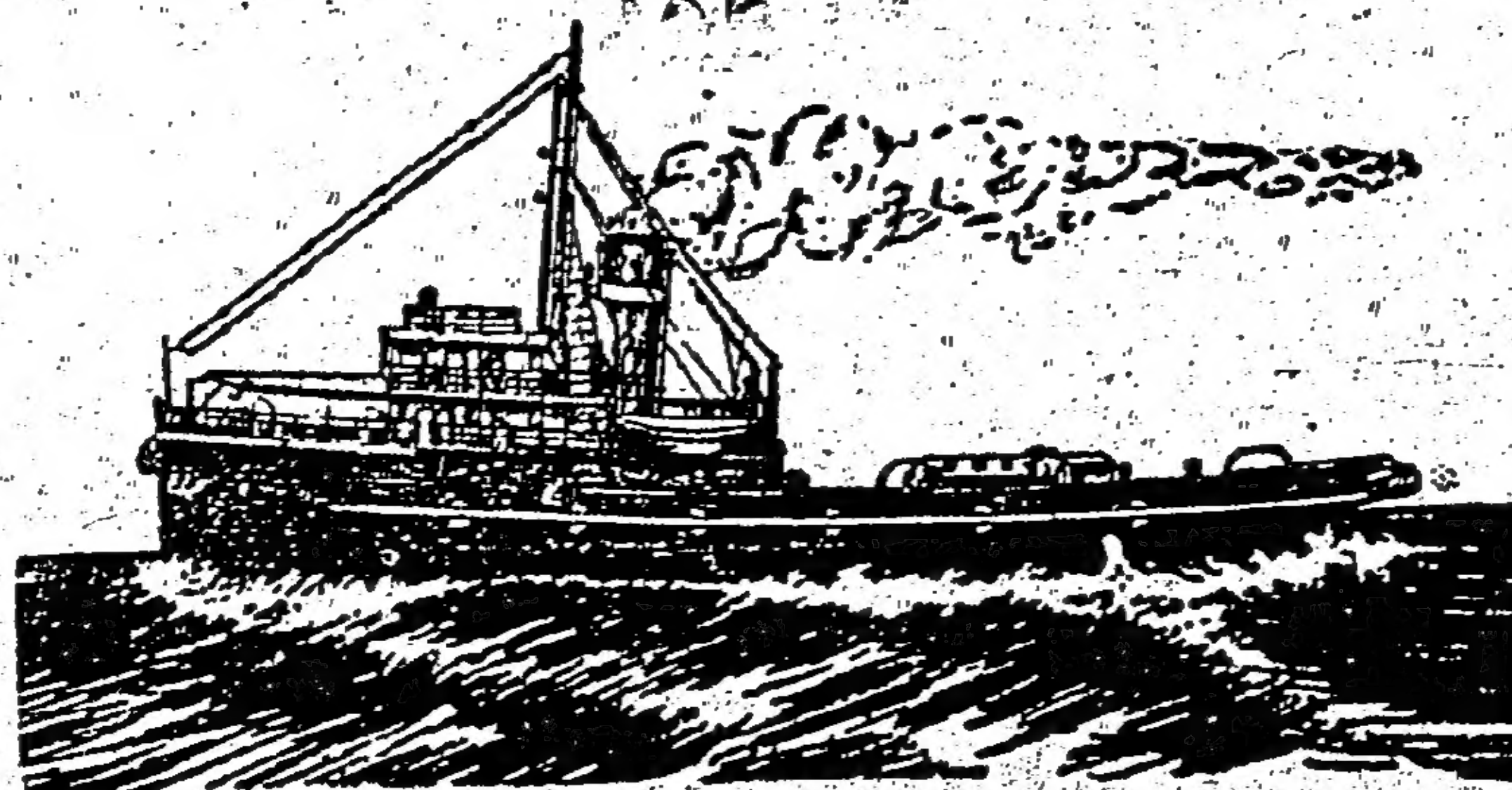
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Subscription, paid in advance, per annum for delivery in Hong Kong—\$12, including postage to any part of the world—\$14.

## The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.  
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. 14th Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; W. Tarn Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

### "Henry Reswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 167 ft. Breadth 24 ft. Depth 17 ft. (m). L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlights and a modern appliances for Salvage Works.  
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

E. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "HOPKANG" "KWAISING"	Wed., 16th July, at Noon Sun., 22nd July, at Noon Wed., 22nd July, at Noon Sun., 29th July, at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG" "NAMSANG" "KUMSANG"	Fri., 20th July, at 7 a.m. Fri., 3rd Aug., at 7 a.m. Thurs., 16th Aug., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Tues., 17th July, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "FOOSANG"	Wed., 25th July, at 3 p.m. Fri., 3rd Aug., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"YUENSANG"	Thurs., 16th July, at Noon
RANDEAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 25th July, at 3 p.m.
TIENSTEIN	"CHIPSING"	Tues., 24th July, at Noon

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Telephone: Central No. 215.

## GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" ... (via Oran) 12th Aug.  
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... (via Oran) 11th Sept.  
Motor Vessel "GLENAPE" ... (via Oran) 31st Oct.

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ... 20th July  
Motor Vessel "GLENAPE" ... 10th Aug.  
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ... 1st Sept.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



## FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA:

Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.  
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON:  
Cabin class ... £80.

## NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass. S.S. "CORLENE" ... departure 28th July  
Freight S.S. "Grandon" ... departure 11th August  
Pass. M.S. "FULDA" ... departure 24th August  
Freight S.S. "Ludwigshafen" ... departure 31st August  
Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.  
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

## NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)  
JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:  
Cabin class ... \$75.00. Intermediate class ... \$45.00.

Freight S.S. "Ludwigshafen" ... due here 23rd July  
Pass. M.S. "FULDA" ... due here 30th July  
Freight S.S. "Oder" ... due here 15th August

## MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.  
Telephone C. 4557. 3, Chater Road. Queen's Building

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING ... Tuesday, the 17th July, at 3 p.m.  
HAIHONG ... Friday, the 20th July, at 3 p.m.  
HAINING ... Tuesday, the 24th July, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$50.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers



## CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER17 Days Hong Kong-Vancouver, 14 Days Shanghai-Vancouver.  
11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver.

## SAILINGS 1928.

Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 28	Aug. 4
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	Aug. 25
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Nov. 23	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 10
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 19	Dec. 20	Dec. 29
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 24	Jan. 26	Feb. 3
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

## SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120: First class throughout.

£112: First class Pacific and rail, Cabin class Atlantic.

£88: Second class Pacific, First class rail and Cabin class Atlantic.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

## HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
July 31	Aug. 2	EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 3
Aug. 21	Aug. 23	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24

## CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department:	Tel. C. 752.	Cables: "GACANPAO."
Freight and Express:	Tel. C. 42.	Cables: "NAUTILUS."

## N.Y.K. LINE

## THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

\* 2120, 2112, 2110, 2102, 223: VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

\* 2140, 2130, 2120, 2110, 2100: VIA JAPAN AND SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports &amp; Honolulu.

SIBERIA MARU (Calla Kooling) ... Tuesday, 24th July

TAIYO MARU (Calla Los Angeles) ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo &amp; Suez.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 28th July

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila &amp; Port.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang &amp; Colombo.

SEIRO MARU ... Friday, 27th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town &amp; Port.

BINGO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

FATSUO MARU ... Monday, 30th July

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa &amp; Marseilles.

DELAGO MARU (Calla Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

CALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang &amp; Rangoon.

HAKODATE MARU ... Wednesday, 18th July

NAGASAKI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 20th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

MURORAN MARU (Moj direct) ... Wednesday, 18th July

HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 23rd July

\* Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE MOTOR VESSEL

## "CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and  
PENANG, on 19th July.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.  
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.  
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)  
Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies  
and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1674. Yanki Building, CHINA ROAD.

Shipping News Week-End Statement, Waterfront  
News, Vessels Expected, etc.WEEK-END FREIGHT  
RETURNS.LOW CARGOES FOR SATUR-  
DAY.NO SHIPPING STATEMENT  
FOR YESTERDAY.There were fourteen arrivals and  
no departures in the returns for  
Saturday, 9 a.m. General cargo  
returns were low. Through cargo,  
however, was good. The only two  
British arrivals were shown as best  
cargo carriers, while two Japanese  
carried the bulk of the cargo for  
ports beyond the Colony.Ten vessels had cargo for Hong  
Kong amounting to 5,619 tons.  
Two British ships contributed 4,006  
and were shown as best and next  
best carriers. The s.s. *Halvard*  
from Hongkong had 2,455 tons while  
the s.s. *Talamba* had 1,549 tons of  
general cargo from Osaka and  
Amoy.Four vessels carried through  
cargo totalling 12,369, and one  
British ship the s.s. *Talamba* had  
1,500 tons. The two best carriers  
were Japanese vessels. The s.s.  
*Tayama* from Hamburg and Singa-  
pore had 3,071 tons, and the s.s.  
*Kamo Maru* from Yokohama and  
Shanghai had 3,048 tons.The arrivals during the period  
under review were as follows:—

British	3
American	2
Japanese	3
Chinese	6
Total	14

No Statement For Yesterday.

Owing to the typhoon the usual  
statements from the arriving ves-  
sels were not received.

Twelve Vessels Clear.

Although there were no depart-  
ures on Saturday, twelve vessels  
took out clearance papers at the  
Harbour Office. It is not known  
whether any of these vessels sailed  
yesterday.

## DAILY WATERFRONT

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

## River Boats At Anchorage.

The Canton and West river boats  
were at anchor at the Typhoon  
shelter behind Stonecutters Island  
on Saturday. These vessels in-  
cluded all four boats of the Steam-  
boat Company, but by yesterday  
morning the two larger vessels, the  
*Taishan* and the *Langshan* both  
left the anchorage and were moored  
alongside the Company's wharf.

## Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Four vessels brought 328 Asiatic  
deck passengers to the Colony dur-  
ing the 24 hours ending on Satur-  
day morning at 9 a.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## American Mail Line.

President Grant, to-day.

President Jefferson, to-day.

## Australian-Oriental Line.

Changteh, August 7th.

Taiping, September 7th.

## Bank Line.

City of Evansville, July 20th.

City of Hartford, August 4th.

City of Halifax, August 17th.

City of Khios, September 1st.

City of Lincoln, September 14th.

City of Eastbourne, October 10th.

## Ben Line.

Benmore, July 18th.

## Blue Funnel Line.

Ningchow, to-morrow.

Rheencore, July 20th.

Achilles, July 24th.

Perseus, July 24th.

Talthyphus, July 24th.

Thetys, July 24th.

Dardanus, July 27th.

Aeneas, July 30th.

Bellerophon, August 6th.

Phenix, August 6th.

Glaucus, August 7th.

Calchus, August 11th.

Teucer, August 14th.

Automedon, August 16th.

Antilochus, August 20th.

Philoctetes, August 21st.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Lycan, August 24th.

Tyndareus, September 2nd.

Orestes, August 31st.

Menelaus, September 7th.

Eurycleus, September 9th.

Telamon, September 19th.

Patroclus, September 20th.

Proteus, September 22nd.

Meriones, September 23rd.

Matoppos, September 29th.

Diomed, October 6th.

Atysanor, October 9th.

Adriatus, October 17th.

Antenor, October 18th.

Apator, October 19th.

Hector, November 15th.

## British-India and Apsar Line.

Tallika, July 21st.

Taina, August 1st.

Wairfield, August 8th.

Tadwa, August 15th.

Takada, August 30th.

Talambe, September 3rd.

## Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Canada, July 30th.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Siam, July 20th.

Java, July 28th.

Danmark, August 21st.

Chile, September 21st.

Aia, October 18th.

## Eastern and Australian Lines.

Arifura, August 1st.

Tadwa, August 8th.

St. Albans, September 3rd.

Glenagly, July 30th.

Glenagly, August 10th.

Glenagly, September 1st.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, and

Hugo Stinnes Linie.

Saarland, July 18th.

Urda, July 27th.

Heidelberg, August 5th.

Rheinland, August 20th.

Havensstein, August 31st.

Carl Legien, September 4th.

## Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjitarom, to-day.

Tjikembang, July 19th.

Tjipanas, July 19th.

Tjibondari, July 23rd.

Tjikeboet, July 30th.

Tjimanack, July 30th.

Tjitarang, August 2nd.

## Messageries Maritimes.

Andre Lebon, to-morrow.

Angers, to-morrow.

Lt. St. Loubert-Bie, July 22nd.

Chenonceau, July 31st.

Portos, August 14th.

Athos II., August 28th.

## Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hadokate Maru, to-morrow.

Siberia Maru, to-morrow.

Mishima Maru, July 19th.

Aki Maru, July 24th.

Seijo Maru, July 28th.

Katori Maru, July 27th.

Tatsuno Maru, July 30th.

Bingo Maru, July 31st.

Taiyo Maru, August 1st.

Anyo Maru, August 4th.

Atsuta Maru, August 10th.

Tenyo Maru, August 14th.

Delagoa Maru, August 17th.

Mishima Maru, August 21st.

Kashima Maru, August 24th.

Korea Maru, August 28th.

Hakone Maru, September 7th.

Bokuyo Maru, September 10th.

Lyons Maru, September 16th.

Tango Maru, September 18th.

Rakuyo Maru, October 24th.

## Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Ludwigshafen, July 23rd.

Fulda, July 30th.

Oder, August 15th.

## Peninsular and Oriental.

Alipore, July 23rd.

Rajputana, July 19th.

Rawalpindi, July 21st.

Nankin, July 28th.

Kalyan, August 2nd.

Kashmir, August 4th.

Kidderpore, August 10th.

Naldora, August 16th.

Kashgar, August 20th.

Nagpore, August 30th.

Morca, September 13th.

Lahore, September 24th.

Khiva, September 27th.

Macedonia, October 12th.

Karmala, October 15th.

Khaybar, October 28th.

Nankin, November 6th.

Mantua, December 7th.

## Princess Line.

Malayan Prince, July 26th.

Royal Prince, August 22nd.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, August 14th.

Samura, August 28th.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*

left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via

Japan ports and Shanghai, on July

12th, and is due here on July 30th.

The m.v. *Javanese Prince* arrived

at Boston on July 10th and New

York on July 12th.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sunrise. Sunset.

To-day ... 5.48 a.m. 7.10 p.m.

To-morrow ... 5.48 " 7.10 "

Wednesday ... 5.49 " 7.10 "

## BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

## ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

## UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT

"CITY OF TOKIO" ... Harre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg &amp; Glasgow ... 24th July

"CITY OF PEKIN" ... Harre, London, Rotterdam &amp; Hamburg ... 24th August

## BOSTON, NEW YORK &amp; BALTIMORE

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th August

"CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th October

ALSO AGENTS FOR

## ANDREW WEIR &amp; CO.

SERVICES TO

## BOSTON, NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA

"FORREBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th July

"MYRTLEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd September

## MAURITIUS &amp; SOUTH AFRICA

"TINHOW" ... 7th August

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth),

Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Illo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinda,



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai...	Pres. Grant	16th July
BRANCOH & AMOY...	Pres. Jefferson	16th July
Manila...	Pres. Jefferson	16th July
STRAITS & LONDON, parcel mail (Lond.)	Ningbo	17th July
don, 7th June)	Andre Lebon	17th July
Singapore...	Kuising	18th July
STRAITS & MANILA...	Mishima Maru	19th July
CANADA, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai...	Smp. of Canada	30th July

## OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	D.T. & TIME
Bangkok via Swatow	Kolyan	Monday, 16th, 11.30 A.M.
Swatow...	Hydrangea	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai...	Pres. Jefferson	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Letters 4.15 P.M.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., *C. & S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 9th August	Pres. Jefferson	Parcels 3.00 P.M. Letters 4.15 P.M.
Amoy...	Shantung	Parcels 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 28th July	Taiiping	Parcels 17th, 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	Andre Lebon	Monday, 17th, 12.30 P.M. Kowloon P.O. 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Mar- seilles—due Marseilles, 18th Aug.	Angers	Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ching	Reg. 2.00 P.M. Letters 4.30 P.M.
Manila...	Pres. Grant	Par. 5.00 P.M. Reg. 16th, 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & Europe via Van- couver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 4th Aug.	Empress of Asia	Par. 5.00 P.M. Reg. 16th, 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Swatow...	Yatsing	Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Haitou, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tsun	Thursday, 19th, 8.30 A.M.
Straits...	Urmun	10.30 A.M.
Swatow...	Chenun	12.30 P.M.
Straits...	Yuenwang	1.00 P.M.
Amoy...	Kui Sang	5.00 P.M.
Japan...	Mishima Maru	Friday, 20th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	2.00 P.M.
Shanghai...	Bochow	6.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Aug.	Rosepindi	Parcels 4.30 P.M. Reg. 21st, 9.00 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok...	Chinkua	Friday, 20th, 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia Formosa, Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu & San Francisco—due San Francisco, 17th August	Hakone Maru	Monday, 23rd, 10.30 A.M.
	Siberia Maru	Reg. 5.00 P.M. Let. 24th, 8.30 A.M.

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital .....\$50,000,000  
Issued and Fully Paid-up .....\$20,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling .....\$4,000,000  
Silver .....\$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors .....\$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:

A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Chairman.

N. S. BROWN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. B. D. F. W. L. Patterson, Esq.,

W. H. Bell, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,

Hon. Mr. C. G. S. H. F. White, Esq.,

Mackie.

Chief Manager:

Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,

Bangkok, Canton, Shanghai,

Batavia, Calcutta, Kobe,

Bombay, Cebu, Hongkong,

Calcutta, Canton, Kobe,

Canton, Cebu, Hongkong,

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## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital .....\$3,000,000

Reserve Fund .....\$4,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors .....\$3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, HONG KONG, KANGAROO,

BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,

CANTON, CEBU, HONG KONG, KANGAROO,

KUALA LUMPUR, KUALA TERENGGANU, KUALA,

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FROM 1878 TO 1928



A FAVOURITE FOR HALF A CENTURY!  
**THREE CASTLES**  
CIGARETTES  
The Oldest Brand of World Fame.

The advertisement is owned by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

CA-261

## HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONG KONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. C. HYNES, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th Sept., 1927. [3]